The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE LIBRARY

CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY: PAGE

The Hughes Boom in the Open 139
Japan to Keep Its Coolies at Home 141
Peonage and Immigration in the South 142
Two Significant Railroad Decisions 143
Progress of Prohibition 145

FOREIGN COMMENT:

How Our War Cloud Looks to France 147
The Americanization of Canada 147
A King Who Refuses To Be Crowned 148
A Portuguese Indictment of the Dictator . . . 148
England's Neglect of Her Veterans 149
Vagaries of German Justice 150
"The Times" as an "Exploded Superstition" . 150

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

"Mythomaniacs"—Chronic Liars 151
Cardboard Receptacles for Liquids 151
Billiards on an Oval Table 152
Are Tea and Coffee Injurious? 152
A Salesroom on Wheels 153
Mountain Railways and Alpine Scenery 153
Wanted: Science in Telephony 154
The Color of the Sea 154
Relation of Science to Man 155

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

To Help Country Boys 156
Christian Science Repudiates "Christian Psychology" 156
Mr. Ellis on the "Gift of Tongues" 157
The Church and the "Down-and-outs" 157
Modern Religious Persecution 158

LETTERS AND ART:

A Poet and Man of Business 159
Thackeray as a Word-coiner 160
Mrs. Fiske in Ibsen's "Rosmersholm" 161
An Actor in Defense of His Art 162

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS 163-165

MISCELLANEOUS 166-174

EMShepard Jan 08
1403 Benton Av

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers
New York and London

. XXXVI., No. 5. Whole No. 928 NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 1, 1908 Price 10 Cents

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Travel and Resort Directory

Old Mexico and California

Two countries of wonderful climate. Have you been to either? Why not go? You will find Old Mexico a country of unlimited attractions, of delightful climate, interesting customs, picturesque people.

You will find California the land of perennial sunshine, fruit and flowers, where outdoor sports are indulged in every day of the year.

Travel via the route that gives you a Unique Panorama of Two Republics

United States and Old Mexico

All the way from New Orleans to San Francisco—through Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California.

Southern Pacific

Sunset Route

passes through a country of continuous scenic surprises, and you travel on trains of superior equipment, latest diners, sleepers, observation, chair, library cars, with clean motive power—oil-burning locomotives.

Superior Service all the Way

L. H. Nutting, G. E. P. A. 349 Broadway New York

F. E. Batturs, G. P. A. Magazine Street New Orleans

ORIENTAL TOURS

Egypt, the Nile, Holy Land, Turkey, Greece, Southern Italy, etc. Leave Jan. 25, Feb. 1, 18, 22, 1908. $645 to $1,230.

JAPAN AND CHINA

Visiting Japan in Cherry Blossom Season. Parties leave Pacific Coast, February 11, 25. For Japan only, March 10, 24, 1908.

MEDITERRANEAN TOURS

Short Tours to Italy, the Riviera, Spain, Sicily, etc. Leave Feb. 15, 22, March 14, 28. $385 to $575.

SOUTH AMERICA

Crossing the Andes. A new and fascinating field for tourist travel. Select party leaves in June, for Grand Tour of 103 days.

Limited Parties. Travel de Luxe.
Write for Programme Desired.

60 SPRING AND SUMMER TOURS TO EUROPE, 1908

THOS. COOK & SON

New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco and 140 Offices Abroad.

Cook's Travellers' Checks are Good All Over the World.

ALTHOUSE'S Foreign Tours

Delightful High-grade Spring and Summer Tours to all parts of EUROPE.

Under our expert guidance you derive all the pleasures and benefits possible and avoid all the discomforts and vexations of travel.

Descriptive Booklets on request.

716 Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA

THE BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL

Spring and Summer Tours to Europe. Cruises to Greece, Constantinople and Dalmatia in our American steam yacht ATHENA. **Unique, Dignified, Pleasurable.** Sail with Dr. H. F. Willard March 28th, or with Dr. H. H. Powers April 18th. Send for General Announcement of **University Tours.** 19 Trinity Place, Boston.

Robson's Old World Tours

Delightful Summer tour. Sailing July 3. White Star Line. Azores, Gibraltar and Naples, $485. Send for itineraries. Mrs. Ed. A. ROBSON, 80 Warburton Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

Jubilee Pilgrimage to Rome and Grand Summer Tour of Europe. ***Cost from $285 up.***
For particulars address
McGRANE'S TOURS, 187 Broadway, N. Y. City

FREE TRIP given to the Orient or Europe to an organizer of a party of five. Address Babcock's European Tours, 1137 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHAUTAUQUA TOURS TO EUROPE

Unique upon **scenery, ART** and **MODERN LIFE** "Comfort" and "De Luxe" Tours. Prospectus. **Profs. NAYLOR and ROSEBUSH, Appleton, Wis.**

Around Porto Rico

The special tours of The New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co. occupy three weeks and are ideal yachting excursions on summer seas. The steamers have every convenience, with only outside staterooms. They circle the entire island and stop at many interesting and historic localities. The ship is the tourist's hotel during the entire trip, so the labor and inconvenience of land travel is avoided. ¶ The special tourist rate for this cruise is **$140,** which includes every expense.

Write for Illustrated Booklet

THE NEW YORK & PORTO RICO STEAMSHIP COMPANY
12 Broadway, New York
Or RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO., all Principal Cities.

TRAVEL FREE FROM CARE

is fully explained in our Helpful Brochure. Send for it today, ***free***

Bartlett Tours Co., 531 WALNUT ST PHILADELPHIA

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE "ARABIC."
16,000 tons, fine, large, unusually steady.

TO THE ORIENT

February 6 to April 17, 1908

Seventy days, costing only **$400.00 and up,** including shore excursions. **SPECIAL FEATURES:** Madeira, Cadiz, Seville, Algiers, Malta, **19 Days in Egypt and the Holy Land,** Constantinople, Athens, Rome, the Riviera, etc.

40 TOURS TO EUROPE most comprehensive and attractive ever offered. **F. C. CLARK, Times Bldg., New York**

EAGER TOURS *To EUROPE*

Leisurely, high-grade tours; small, select parties; inclusive prices; booklet free. 307 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

ITALY in MAY

NOT merely the traditional "Naples, Rome, Florence, Venice."
ALL THESE and more: Assissi, Perugia, Sienna. Pisa, Padua—not so large, but in their way no less significant.
SAIL April 18 S.S. Republic with DR. H. H. POWERS, Art Critic, Traveler, Lecturer. Write for illustrated announcement.
BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
19 Trinity Place, Boston.

ITALY AND SWITZERLAND

Splendid, restful Summer tour. Best accommodations; moderate rates. Limited select party personally conducted. Agreements for Winter trip. Italian taught free. **Prof. Eligio G. Barberis, 27 W. 96th St., N. Y. C.**

LONDON (ENGLAND) HOTELS

INFORMATION concerning London Hotels advertised in **The Literary Digest Travel and Resort Directory** will be supplied gratis to those enclosing stamped return envelope.

SALISBURY HOTEL

SALISBURY SQUARE

Quietest Hotel in London; English service throughout; lounge; drawing room; billiard room. Accommodation for 200 guests; inclusive terms $2.50 per day. Under personal supervision of Mr. and Mrs. T. Bartens. Rates, etc., gratis for stamp from The Literary Digest Travel Dept.

EUROPE and ORIENT

27th season of uninterrupted success. **Comfort and leisure. Thorough sightseeing under expert guidance. Limited parties. All arrangements first-class.**
DR. and MRS. HOWARD S. PAINE, 148 Ridge Street, Glens Falls, N. Y.

PATHWAYS TO THE London Congress Summer 1908

Teachers of Art and Drawing

will assemble in London the first week of August. There's many an interesting By-way. Write for Official Guide.

TRAVEL COMMITTEE, 19 Trinity Place, BOSTON, - MASS.

Spring and Summer Tour, 12th Season

OUT-OF-THE-USUAL
Select Limited Part April 4th.

Send for Prospectus containing full particulars and convincing reasons why **It Is Superior To Most Tours Advertised.**
Address Charles F. Feek, 471 W. 152d St., New York

FLORIDA, Florence Villa, in the heart of the famed lake region. A resort combining metropolitan comforts and luxuries, with plantation life. 500 acres orange groves. Rates and booklet upon application. H. GUY NICKERSON, Florence Villa Station, Fla.

EGYPT, PALESTINE. Best Accommodation. Best Guidance. Sail February 1 and 22.
EUROPE, NORTH CAPE, RUSSIA. Sail April and June.
SUMMER ORIENTAL TOUR, Sail June 27. Booklet.
H. W. DUNNING & CO., 102 Congregational House, BOSTON, MASS.

TABET'S HIGH-CLASS TRAVELS

offer the best and most leisurely tour through

EGYPT THE HOLY LAND TURKEY and GREECE

Booklet and further particulars on request.

SALIM A. TABET, Town & Country Travel Bureau, **289 Fourth Ave., N. Y.**

EUROPE Select two months' **Summer Tour, $250**
12 tours at lowest rates from $165 up. British Isles, Belgium, Holland, France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Turkey, Greece and Italy. For details apply NOW. **THE TEMPLE TOURS, P. O. Box Z 3178, Boston, Mass.**

EUROPE High-grade Continental tour, 101 days, May 30, $725. Spain, Riviera and southern Italy, $450. British Isles, $395.
Address **DR. M. M. KUGLER,** 426 Walnut Street, Cincinnati.

THE COLLYER TOURS
(AWAY-FROM-THE-USUAL)
JAPAN, TRANS-SIBERIA and ROUND THE WORLD
424 Boylston Street Boston

UNIVERSITY PRINTS

2,000 half-tone reproductions of the World's Masterpieces of Art. **One cent** each or 80 cents per hundred. Also "Outlines for the Study of Art" to accompany these prints. "The only series for the student."

Send two cent stamp for Catalogue.
Bureau of University Travel, 19 Trinity Place, Boston

TO EUROPE THE IDEAL WAY

Map and Details free. Parties limited to 12. Everything Ideal. **J. P. GRAHAM, Prin., Lawrence School.** Box 1055, Pittsburgh, Pa.

IDEAL TOURS $165 UP

EUROPE Naples to Scotland. "Cretic" June 20. Highest testimonials 10th year. Illustrated book, map. **W. A. JOHNSON, 917 Madison Ave., Baltimore.**

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Government Publications

When you want to know all that *is* known on any particular subject, find out what the Government has published regarding it. There is a great department at Washington—a universal bureau of information—maintained for the benefit of the public. **A Monthly Catalogue** is issued. Sample copy free on application.

How to Get Them

Any of these Government publications may be obtained for the cost of printing. One very valuable publication, **"The Records of the Virginia Company of London,"** in two magnificent volumes, can be had for only $4.00. The most unique publication ever issued by the government, **"The Life and Morals of Jesus of Nazareth,"** known as the "Jefferson Bible," can be had for $2.25.

These are only samples of thousands of publications available, including many pamphlets on scientific subjects written by Government Experts, for 5c to 10c. State the subject on which information is desired, and lists of all available publications will be sent free.

Make remittances by postal money order express order, or currency may be sent at owner's risk. Postage stamps will **NOT** be received. Address

SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
Washington, D. C.

THE MAGNET

By
ALFRED O. CROZIER

GET THIS BOOK
if you would follow with breathless interest the love of a pure-minded girl for a masterful man who is obsessed with the lust for money and the commercial prestige which it brings.

GET THIS BOOK
if you would have an insider show you the underground workings of Wall Street—how the public are "trimmed going and coming," and how the hauls "beat that of a sucker-net dipt below the dam in the first spring freshet!"

GET THIS BOOK
—everyone; it will appeal as strongly to the man who scarcely ever reads fiction as to the woman who always reads it, because the theme is so big and vital—so much a part of our daily life as lived in great American cities—that it instantly clutches and holds the reader in a firm grip. The author's treatment of his characters is almost photographic in its fidelity, and his message, for there is a message hidden in "THE MAGNET," rings true with startling distinctness.

"An up-to-the-minute novel, teeming with the electric thrill of the last sensation in high finance and corporate boodling, 'The Magnet' will justify its title in holding the attention of the reader from start to finish. It is argument in flesh and blood. It is logic in action. It is conviction upon the anvil."—*Baltimore American.*

12mo
Cloth
$1.50
All Bookstores

Six
Full-Page
Illustrations by
Wallace Morgan

London **FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs.** New York

"AN INTRODUCTION TO UNITARIANISM"
by Dr. Samuel M. Crothers, and other Unitarian sermons SENT FREE on application to P. O. M. Committee, 2 Berkeley Place, Cambridge, Mass.

CORRECTNESS OF SPEECH
Get "A Desk-Book of Errors in English" By F. H. VIZETELLY. Price, 75c; by mail 83c. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York
IS HALF THE BATTLE

Connectives of English Speech. By James C. Fernald, L.H.D. The "connectives" of our language afford many pitfalls for those who would write good English. This book is the best published guide to their proper usage. 12 mo, cloth, 334 pp., $1.50 net. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, N. Y.

DO IT:

Drop a Postal for our Mid-Winter Clearance Catalogue of **New and Used Books:** the greatest lot of bargains in new and used books ever offered. Prices cut in two; then quartered. We have more than a million books in circulation in our City and Country Circulating Libraries so that we are constantly feeding in thousands of *new* books at one end and taking out thousands of *slightly used* books at the other. We buy *new* books in such large quantities that we can afford to sell our "Overs" at great bargains. The used books having already earned a profit we can afford to sell them at a fraction of their cost.

Ours is the biggest **BARGAIN HOUSE** for **BOOKS** in the United States. Our mail-trade alone during 1907 required over **500,000** new Books, all sold at great bargains. Write for our Mid-Winter Catalogue.

Sales Dept., TABARD INN LIBRARY
1629 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

PHILLIPS BROOKS

By ALEXANDER V. G. ALLEN

Cloth, with Portrait. 8vo. 665 pages. Net $2.50

Dr. F. E. Clark, the founder of the Christian Endeavor movement, says:

"I have already recommended, at length, to all my readers, this biography as to me one of the most stimulating, delightful and uplifting volumes that I ever read. Hitherto it has been published in a large, three-volume edition, and the price has put it beyond the reach of many. But now it has been reduced in size by its author, who has retained all that is most vital and helpful in a single volume of some 650 pages. I cannot imagine a volume that would be more helpful to a young man who wishes to follow the struggles, the failures, even, and the final glorious success of a great soul, than this noble biography. To say that it is as interesting as a novel is faint praise. If I was a young man starting out in life and could have a library of but ten books, one of them should be the life of Phillips Brooks."

E. P. DUTTON & COMPANY
31 West 23d Street, NEW YORK

We have never known a first book start as quickly into favor.

DR. ELLEN

BY

JULIET WILBOR TOMPKINS

Illustrated. $1.50.

JULIET WILBOR TOMPKINS is well known as one of the most brilliant of magazine writers. In this, her first novel, she tells the story of "Dr. Ellen," an efficient medical practitioner, who, for the sake of her sister's health, retires to a village in the Sierras. Her sister, unaware of her danger, chafes at restraint, and Dr. Ellen's triangular struggle against the ignorance of the villagers, the inclinations of her sister Ruth and the interference of the hero, who aids Ruth in her struggle for freedom, makes a narrative of vital interest. A charming love-story is skilfully told, and the sustained plot, the crisp style and the real humor make a book well worth while.

N.B.—2d large edition within one week from publication.

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO.
Publishers **New York**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE MOST WONDERFUL WORK EVER PUBLISHED

MIZRAIM or ANCIENT EGYPT. There were only 800 numbered sets of this marvellous work made. The plates were then destroyed. With the exception of 87 sets upon which we have an option, they sold generally for, per set **$150.00**

We offer these 87 sets, all that remain unsold, bound in ½ leather, for, per set **60.00**

YOU SAVE $90.00

More than $100,000 was spent in preparing this magnificent work. There were only 800 sets made. All have been sold (generally for $150.00 per set) to famous libraries and book-lovers, with the exception of 87 sets upon which we have an option. The plates have been destroyed and there are absolutely no others in existence. We say earnestly that in all our thirty years' experience as publishers we have never before seen such a magnificent example of colored plate work. We doubt whether there has ever been anything to equal it. Here is the last chance—the chance of a lifetime—for a few discriminating Librarians, Book-lovers, Egyptologists, Architects, and others, to secure a set of this work at LESS THAN HALF THE ORIGINAL SELLING PRICE—and on easy terms.

HATHORIC COLUMN, TEMPLE OF DENDERA
This plate in Mizraim is 12x18 inches, and shows the marvellous beauty of these unique and gorgeously colored columns, of which there were twenty-four

EGYPT! Whose civilization is the oldest known, and yet whose architecture is **the wonder and admiration of modern times,** and which "For nobility of conception, vastness of detail, and majesty of the highest order exceeds anything ever reared by human hands," has now, for the first time, been adequately shown forth in these two superb volumes.

Whether specially interested in Egypt or not, no one who is a lover of good things in art or literature can fail to be fascinated by the beauty, grace, and grandeur of Egyptian art as exhibited in these plates. The work is entitled:

MIZRAIM OR ANCIENT EGYPT

By DR. SAMUEL AUGUSTUS BINION

THE ENTIRE ORIGINAL EDITION WAS 800 COPIES. THE PLATES HAVE BEEN DESTROYED

Only 87 Copies of These Are Now Left

The magnificence of these plates, 72 in number, can not be adequately understood from mere description. The restored interiors of the temples of Dendera and Karnak are marvels of lithographic art. The coloring of these plates is extremely elaborate; one in particular, the interior of the temple of Medineh, showing 15 different hues. It is impossible to detail at length the varying subjects of the illustrations. Without exception they are interesting and well executed. It would be difficult to overestimate its value as a pictorial history.

A MOST SUMPTUOUS WORK OF GREAT VALUE

This great work is sumptuously gotten up in two Royal Quarto volumes, superbly illustrated with 72 full page plates having a surface of from **12 x 18 to 15 x 20 inches** and printed upon heavy plate paper 20 x 26 inches. Most of these plates are magnificently colored, in many instances from twelve to eighteen colors being represented, showing the ORIGINAL COLORS of Ancient Egyptian art in temples and tombs in perfectly restored designs and decorations. The result is fascinating beyond words to express. As specimens of the most perfect lithography today they are simply marvellous, some of the plates costing over $2,000 to engrave.

FOUNDATION OF THE WORK

The marvellous grandeur and scientific value of Egyptian architecture and decorations so impressed NAPOLEON that he sent 50 most eminent scientists of his day to Egypt, where they spent much time and pains gathering a vast amount of information which was incorporated by the French Government in a great work of unique value. A copy of this work was presented to each of the governments of the world. The present work is based upon this great work now on file at Washington.

THE WORK HAS BEEN UNQUALIFIEDLY ENDORSED by purchase after thorough examination, and at the regular price ($150), by the British Museum, Metropoliton Museum of Art, Boston Library, Astor Library, Field Columbia Museum, Chicago, St. Louis Museum, Cincinnati Public Library, Peabody Institute, Baltimore, the leading libraries of this country, and several hundred discriminating individual buyers.

Miss Amelia B. Edwards, the Queen of Egyptology, wrote: "I wish to tell you how much I am pleased with the specimen plates of your great work."

Wm. Copley Winslow, Hon. Sec'y Egypt Exploration Society, writes: "I regard **'Mizraim'** as a masterpiece. Its exquisite and excellent plates will refresh those who have seen the monuments or studied their history. Its letterpress admirably expounds what its grand plates so fascinatingly present. The book is a wise and satisfying investment."

Biblia, official organ of the Egypt Exploration Society, writes: "We have found the text very accurate and up-to-date."

Illustrated American: "A series of illustrations that for beauty of execution have absolutely no parallel."

Prof. Otis T. Mason, of the Smithsonian Institute, said: "I am proud to see such creditable work done in our country."

Education, Boston: "The educational force of such a work is incalculable."

The Evangelist, New York: "A most vivid pen-and-brush pictorial history of the wonders of ancient Egypt."

GOING TO EGYPT? Get These Volumes First!

OFFER EXTRAORDINARY

Because of the recent stringency in the money market the publishers are forced to sacrifice all cost considerations in order to realize money quickly. We have secured an option on all the remaining copies—just 87—of this $105,000 work, of which only 800 copies were published, to sell for $150 in half-leather. If we secure enough acceptances within the next few days to warrant us in closing our option we shall do so. We offer the work to you for $60 per set (instead of $150), on easy terms of $5.00 down and $5.00 a month.

☞ SIGN BLANK HEREWITH ☜

☞ SIGN AND RETURN THIS ORDER FORM ☜

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York.

GENTLEMEN:—I hereby agree to take one set (2 vols.) in ½ leather binding of **MIZRAIM or ANCIENT EGYPT** as announced by you. When you notify me that you have obtained sufficient orders for the work to take up your option on the remaining 87 sets, I will forward $5.00 as the initial payment and agree to send you $5.00 a month for 11 months (total cost to be $60) carriage prepaid. It is understood (1) that the 2 volumes will be sent me, carriage prepaid, on receipt of my first remittance of $5.00; (2) that you guarantee satisfaction and that if I am not satisfied when I see the work I may return it at your expense and you will refund what I have paid you.

Name.....

Town.....

Date..... State..... D 2-1-8

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MAGDA QUEEN OF SHEBA

The Story of the Visit to King Solomon of Bible Times

Translated into French from the original Ghese, the language of the Ethiopian priests, by HUGUES LE ROUX, Member of the Academie des Belles-lettres, and from the French into English by Mrs. JOHN VAN VORST, with an introduction especially prepared for this edition by Hugues Le Roux.

"Magda" is the story of the visit of the Queen of Sheba to King Solomon, and of the early life of their son told in the form of fiction, but with an historical basis, the facts being those which have been believed in Abyssinia for many generations.

Experts have given the opinion that the date of the original manuscript is probably somewhere in the fifth century of our era, and that some learned Abyssinian person, possest of all the historical data, put them into this form under the influence of the literary culture of Byzantium.

This extremely curious story forms part of an ancient manuscript entitled "The Glory of the Kings," in which is contained the genealogy of the Ethiopian kings from the beginning of their known history. No full translation of "Magda" has ever before been made into any European language.

"An extremely interesting document, quaintly illustrated."—*Brooklyn (N. Y.) Times.*

"It is written with the charm of a prose poem. It is certainly an unusual literary creation."—*Examiner*, Oakland, Cal.

"A most interesting story that will certainly please and interest lovers of ancient literature."—*Columbus Post*, Columbus, O.

"A very poetic work after the manner of the writings of the Old Testament. . . . . The document is one of extraordinary interest and its introduction into civilized tongues is a literary event of the first importance."—*Public Ledger*, Philadelphia.

"These pages attain a grandeur equal to that of the greatest works that have been written. They have the sobriety of the ancient classics, the pathos and the majesty of the Bible."—M. HUGUES LE ROUX.

"The volume is certainly one that every student of that strange Hamidic people should read. It is an illuminating commentary upon a people that have played a somewhat lofty role in the unwritten history of that part of Africa."—*The State*, Columbia, S. C.

"In many ways the story resembles that of the Bible except that it goes into more detail of the relations that existed between Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. It tells of the wondrous wisdom of Solomon, and how he sent to all parts of the world to get gold, precious woods and stone for the erection of the temple. Queen Magda heard of this wonderful ruler through one of her merchants, and, her curiosity aroused, she, too, set forth to visit Solomon. It seemed to be a case of love at first sight according to the book and both rulers strove to give the other as many presents as possible."—*Republic*, St. Louis, Mo.

12mo, Cloth. $1.20 net; by mail, $1.31

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
44-60 East 23d Street, New York

A NEW VIEW OF MAN, OF LIFE, AND OF JOY, in "The Being With the Upturned Face," by Clarence Lathbury.

Julian Hawthorne: "It is refreshing to hear so positive and genuine a shout of belief and joy, and I think you will find much good will result from the utterance of it."

Edwin Markham: "It is a book for those who think and feel, written with rare insight and fine freshness of phrase."

12mo, cloth, 197 pages, gilt top, $1.00; by mail, $1.09.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York and London

TRAVEL

Delightful Tours

Japan, China, Manchuria, and Korea,
17 Tours to Europe

Tours to Florida, Mexico, California, etc.
Everything first-class. Small parties.

Programs free by mail.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Chicago, etc.

New Revised Edition Now Ready

PRACTICAL CHRISTIAN SOCIOLOGY

A Special Series of Lectures before PRINCETON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
By REV. WILBUR F. CRAFTS, Ph.D.

In this work Practical Christian Sociology is considered from the standpoints of the Church, the Family and Education, Capital and Labor and Citizenship. The statistics and facts are classified under:

Ballot Reform.	**Immigration Reform.**
Dress Reform.	**Drinking Usages.**
Divorce Reform.	**Law and Order.**
Labor Reform.	**Government Reform.**
Woman Suffrage.	**Church and State.**
Civil Service Reform.	**Educational Reform.**
Municipal Reform.	***Anti-Gambling Crusade.***
Purity Crusade.	**Anti-Brutality Movements.**
Sabbath Reform.	**Government Ownership, Etc.**

"Dr. Crafts is a close student of existing reforms. His plan of social salvation is one that has served many generations."—*St. Paul Despatch.*

"An excellent handbook for the church militant."—*Philadelphia North American.*

"There is a wealth of material in the volume and those who seek the betterment of the race will find much to aid their efforts."—*St. Louis Republic.*

"A repository of sociological facts."—*New York Evening Post.*

Illustrated with Charts and 22 Portraits. 12mo, cloth, 524 pp. $1.50

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers
44 EAST 23d STREET, NEW YORK

DON'T EXPECT TO SATISFY YOUR FAMILY UNLESS YOU GET FUNK & WAGNALLS NEW (1908)

STANDARD DICTIONARY

Different Bindings—Different Prices. Send for Circular. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

EMANCIPATION
—OF—
MISS SUSANA

By MARGARET HANNIS

This little tale unfolds the moving story of the means by which a spinster, thought to be hopeless in her spinsterhood, accomplished a matrimonial ambition.

Illustrated. Hour-Glass Series.
40 cents, net; by mail, 45 cents

The story has been running in serial form in THE CIRCLE. There will be additional illustrations in book form.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
44-60 East 23d Street, New York

LITERATURE

Its Principles and Problems. By Theo. W. Hunt, Ph.D., Princeton University. 12mo, cloth, 427 pages, $1.20. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York.

NEW LIFE
IN THE
PRAYER-MEETING FOR 1908

DR. R. S. MACARTHUR, of Calvary Baptist Church, New York, says: "It can not fail to be very helpful to Pastors and laymen. We can not too earnestly emphasize the value of such a help to the prayer-meetings of our churches."

CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D.D., Broadway Tabernacle, New York, says: "A very good little book—one that undoubtedly will be found very serviceable in many prayer-meetings."

A. Z. CONRAD, D.D., Park Street Church, Boston:—"It is admirable. It will stimulate interest; it will dignify the meeting. It will insure intelligent participation.

UNION
PRAYER-MEETING HELPER

is an entirely NEW idea. Its purpose is to *stimulate the layman*—particularly the one who seldom speaks in prayer-meeting—to prepare for active participation. Its design is to SUGGEST helpful lines of thought appropriate to the topic of the next meeting. It is to give him *confidence* in speaking, and to awaken in others new thoughts that will inspire them to participate. Being vest-pocket size, it may be carried all the week in the pocket and be ever at hand for meditation and inspiration, so that when the meeting comes he can speak from a full heart.

LEFT-HAND PAGES contain the Scripture Texts—selections, etc.

RIGHT-HAND PAGES contain the SUGGESTIVE NOTES, etc.

Small pocket-size, flexible cloth cover. Price, 25 cts.

☞ Special prices on quantities for introductory purposes. Write for terms.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
44-60 East 23d St., New York

FOR PHYSICIANS

THE INFLUENCE OF THE MIND ON THE BODY

By DR. PAUL DUBOIS, University of Berne
Translated by L. B. GALLATIN

"A very valuable and interesting little book. There is food for thought in, above, below, and all around every line."—*Medical Counselor*, Chicago.

"Whatever the author states on the subject may be accepted as authoritative."—*Medical and Surgical Journal*, St. Louis.

"It is not a dry lecture but an entertaining and instructive little book for professional man, nurse or layman."—*Medical World*, Philadelphia.

Cloth, 50 cents net; by mail 54 cents

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York

ATONIA... GASTRICA

By Achilles Rose, M.D., and Robert Coleman Kemp, M.D.

A VALUABLE little treatise on some of the chronic disorders and diseases of the stomach. It is a book that will be of immense value to the physician in his daily work.

D. B. St. John Roosa, M.D.: "I have no doubt of the value of this contribution to the therapeutics of the stomach."

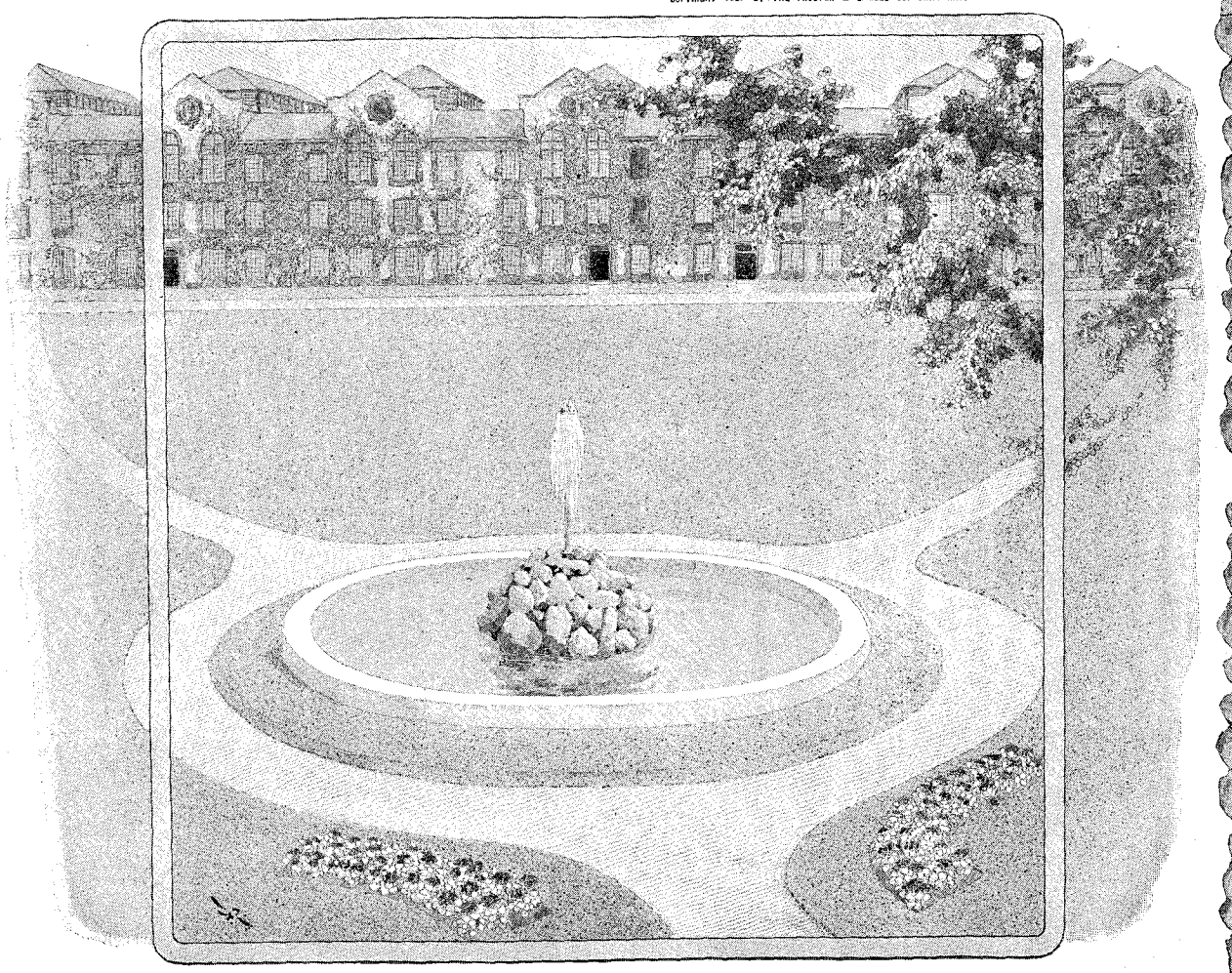
C. L. Patterson, M.D., Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island, N. Y. "I find it most instructive and interesting."

12mo, cloth, illustrated, 215 pp. $1.00 net; by mail, $1.09.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

COPYRIGHT 1907 BY THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO. CINCINNATI



THE BEST ADVERTISEMENT OF IVORY SOAP

is the soap itself. The second-best advertisement is the factory, or rather the factories, in which it is made.

The parent-factory is located at Ivorydale, a suburb of Cincinnati. There are about forty buildings altogether and they occupy the greater part of a tract of land, 85 acres in extent.

Most of them are three or more stories high, four to six hundred feet long and one to two hundred feet wide. All of them are of stone or stone and brick. They are surrounded by well-kept lawns. Flower-beds add a touch of color to the scene and the factory-walls are covered with vines. Everything about the place is as clean and bright as a new pin.

A small army of men and women is employed. The conditions under which they work could hardly be improved upon. In winter, the buildings are comfortably warm. In summer, they are as cool as scores of revolving fans can make them. At all times of year, pure air and an abundance of light are provided.

In point of completeness, cleanliness and beauty, Ivorydale has few equals and no superiors.

Is it surprising, then, that its products, chief among wnich is Ivory Soap, are not equaled, much less surpassed, by those of any other factory?

The Procter & Gamble Co.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XXXVI., NO. 5 NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 1, 1908 WHOLE NUMBER, 928

THE INDEX for Vol. XXXV. has been unavoidably delayed, but will be completed soon and sent to those who have requested it.

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE HUGHES BOOM IN THE OPEN

GOVERNOR HUGHES'S letter to Mr. Lehmaier, of the New York City Republican Club, is generally accepted by the newspapers as the formal announcement of his candidacy for the Presidency. By the time this paper leaves the presses he will probably have put his claims even more squarely before the country by a statement of his attitude toward national issues. Following the Governor's acknowledgment of his own boom comes a letter from Secretary Taft to Mr. Herbert Parsons, hitherto the chief Taft lieutenant in New York, requesting him "not to attempt to divide in my interest" the delegation from that State "since Governor Hughes has indicated his willingness to accept the Republican nomination." With the Parsons faction thus added to the Hughes forces, the Governor is said to be assured an undivided delegation from New York State—which means a matter of 74 votes lost to Secretary Taft. This abrupt shifting of the political situation is variously interpreted by editorial observers as advancing the prospects of both Mr. Hughes and Mr. Taft. Mr. Hughes it puts definitely into the "favorite-son" class, while Mr. Taft's withdrawal from New York is declared by the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) to be "good for himself and good for the party." It is good politics for the Secretary, we read, "because it aids his own canvass in Ohio, which he must carry to have any standing"; and for the party "because it ends a factional contest in New York State within the Republican party which might imperil the State next fall." Moreover, "it puts Secretary Taft, in every State which has no 'favorite son,' in the best position a candidate can occupy, as a man that takes no unfair advantage, recognizes the rights of other candidates and other States, and asks only for a fair, open, and manly fight." The New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.) asserts that the whole campaign for Mr. Taft in New York was a tactical blunder, since "a retreat never inspired men in battle, and the policy pursued has forced Mr. Taft to sound a retreat in the first engagement he has had in any State." The delegation that will go to Chicago will be "Hughes men by conviction—not Hughes men of necessity," says the same paper, "and there will be no men among them whose 'second' choice is deeper in their minds than their 'first' choice." Nevertheless, according to a Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun*, Taft's supporters in Washington look philosophically on the fact that New York will be instructed for Hughes, and claim that even without the delegates from the Empire State the Secretary will be nominated, "probably on the first ballot." On the other hand there are Republican papers outside of New York State which discover "a growing popular demand" for Governor Hughes's candidacy. Its emergence into the open, says the Boston *Journal* (Rep.), "will be heartily welcomed by a large element of the American people," since "Hughes is preeminently the people's candidate." Thus:

"There is no gainsaying the fact that up to yesterday not one candidate on the Republican side could fairly be described as the people's candidate—as a candidate produced by circumstances having to do with popular acts. To claim that there is any popular inclination to see Fairbanks or Cannon or Knox nominated and elected would be absurd. Nor as yet is there any popular enthusiasm over the candidacy of Secretary Taft, who is distinctly the *protégé* of the present Administration. The strength of Mr. Taft is largely machine-made. Yet he is unquestionably an aggressive, skilful, liberal statesman, and would apparently make a good President. But Hughes is preeminently the people's candidate. It was through the people, and in spite of the machine, that he made his way to the Governor's chair. Popular sentiment rather than organized party sentiment has been heartening him in his great work of giving the Empire State an administration free from party or personal graft."

Governor Hughes's letter is in response to one from Mr. Lehmaier stating that the Republican Club had adopted a resolution "strongly urging the next Republican national convention to nominate you for the office of President of the United States." We quote from it the following sentences:

"It is my desire that the sentiment of the party shall have the freest expression and that such action shall be taken as will be for its best interests.

"I do not seek office, nor shall I attempt to influence the selection or vote of any delegate. The State Administration must continue to be impartial and must not be tributary to any candidacy. I have no interest in any factional controversy and desire above all things that there shall be deliberation, honest expression of the party will, and harmony of effort.

"I can not fail to recognize the great honor which the nomination would confer or the obligation of service which it would impose. Nor should I care to be thought lacking in appreciation of the confidence and esteem which prompt the efforts of those who sincerely desire to bring it about. The matter is one for the party to decide, and whatever its decision I shall be content."

This letter, admit the New York Republican papers generally, will undoubtedly add considerable impetus to the Hughes boom. Says the New York *Tribune*:

"His manly stand against factionalism and his declaration for the free and unimpaired right of every Republican to decide for himself without fear or favor upon his candidate for the Republican nomination—a right which some of Mr. Hughes's vociferous friends seemed prepared to deny—will appeal strongly to the

TERMS: $3 a year, in advance; four months, $1; single copy, 10 cents; postage to Canada 85 cents a year, other foreign postage $1.50 a year. **RECEIPT** of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on address label; subscription including the month named. Instructions for **RENEWAL, DISCONTINUANCE, or CHANGE OF ADDRESS** should be sent **two weeks** before the date they are to go into effect. **Both old and new addresses** must always be given. **DISCONTINUANCE:** We find that many of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. Nevertheless, it is not assumed that continuous service is desired, but subscribers are expected to notify us with reasonable promptness to stop if the paper is no longer required. **PRESENTATION COPIES:** Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East Twenty-third street, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

people, while the reiterated pledge that the campaign shall in no way be permitted to involve him in the entanglements of practical politics will preserve for him in this State the unusual degree of popular confidence which he has always enjoyed. The people will await with interest his exposition of his views on national questions. His administration has made him a strong and important figure in his own State. To what extent it has taken the eye of the nation at large it is hard to tell. In the wider field he comes into competition with one who has long been a national character, being the most conspicuous member of an extraordinarily popular administration."

It is claimed by his supporters in New York that Governor Hughes is the choice of nine-tenths of the Republican voters of the State for the Presidential nomination. He "now occupies an intelligible and strong position," remarks *The Wall Street Journal* (Fin.), which goes on to say: "Heretofore, by his silence, he has permitted a number of politicians who are not in any sense representative of his political ideas, to use his name as a candidate for factional and selfish purposes. By this letter Governor Hughes takes his candidiacy out of their hands and puts it into his own." The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) thinks that "action was not taken a moment too soon" if Mr. Hughes's chances were not to be lost entirely. To quote further:

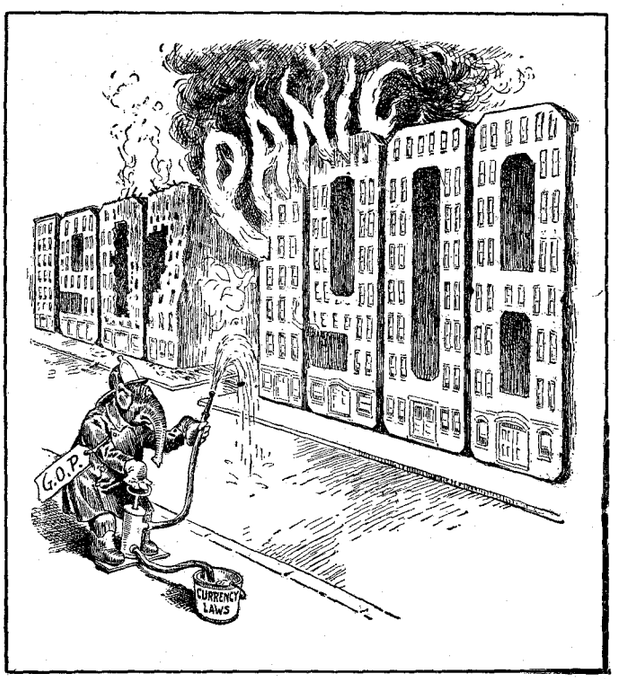
"Without the slightest effort on his part, the Governor has developed far beyond the 'dark-horse' stage and become widely recognized as the chief and most promising competitor of Secretary Taft. Originally, it was thought that the other aspirants might develop enough strength to make Secretary Taft's nomination impossible and thus bring about a situation that would make the Governor of New York the necessary, the inevitable compromise candidate. But the developments have not been along that line.

"Messrs. Fairbanks, Cannon, Knox, and the rest have gained remarkably little strength outside of their own States, while Governor Hughes has come forward with great rapidity as Mr. Taft's most formidable rival. Manifestly, the entire strategy of the Hughes campaign must be altered to meet these conditions, if his claims and merits are now to be urged with any force upon the voters of the Republican party.

"If Mr. Hughes's chances were not to be lost entirely, this action was taken not a moment too soon. Indeed, it is still a question whether his announcement was not too long delayed. Since his return home, Secretary Taft had made such rapid progress that the contest began to appear already decided. The Hughes candidacy, which was not yet a candidacy in the real sense of the word, had reached an impossible status that meant immediate stagnation and a rapid decline if the Governor made no further move. His opponents in his own State were able to avoid committing themselves either for or against him on the plea that he was not in the race, and in distant parts of the country the fact that the Governor had not outlined definitely his views on a number of specific political issues of national scope was urged against him by the friends of Mr. Taft."

After echoing the growing demand that Governor Hughes shall speak out on national issues, the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) reminds the public that his silence on these topics in the past has not been so complete as is popularly supposed. To quote:

"In the campaign of 1906 he stood squarely on the Republican platform enunciated by the Saratoga Convention. That document approved Mr. Roosevelt's actions in the matter of railway rates, and in 'reforming the abuses of trust corporations,' and in his speech of acceptance Mr. Hughes declared that he entered upon the campaign 'inspired by the example and fortified by the achievements of our great leader, Theodore Roosevelt.' He specifically indorsed the policy of his party in passing the Pure Food Bill, the Railroad Rate Bill, the Meat Inspection Bill, and the Employers' Liability Bill, and approved the free use of the Government's powers of investigation and prosecution 'to end the abuses and discriminations which have afflicted interstate commerce, to break up unlawful combinations, and to enforce the provisions of the Antitrust Act.' Within a week, speaking in behalf of Tuskegee, Mr. Hughes has reaffirmed the historic position of his party on the negro question, and with no uncertain sound. But he can say nothing next week which will give the country a better idea of the kind of administration he would guide, if sent to the White House, than to repeat these declarations from his speech of acceptance of October 3, 1906, in which he said that, if elected, it would be his ambition 'to give the State a sane, efficient, and honorable administration, free from taint of bossism or of servitude to any private interest. No individual or group of individuals and no private interest shall be permitted to dictate my policy. I shall decide

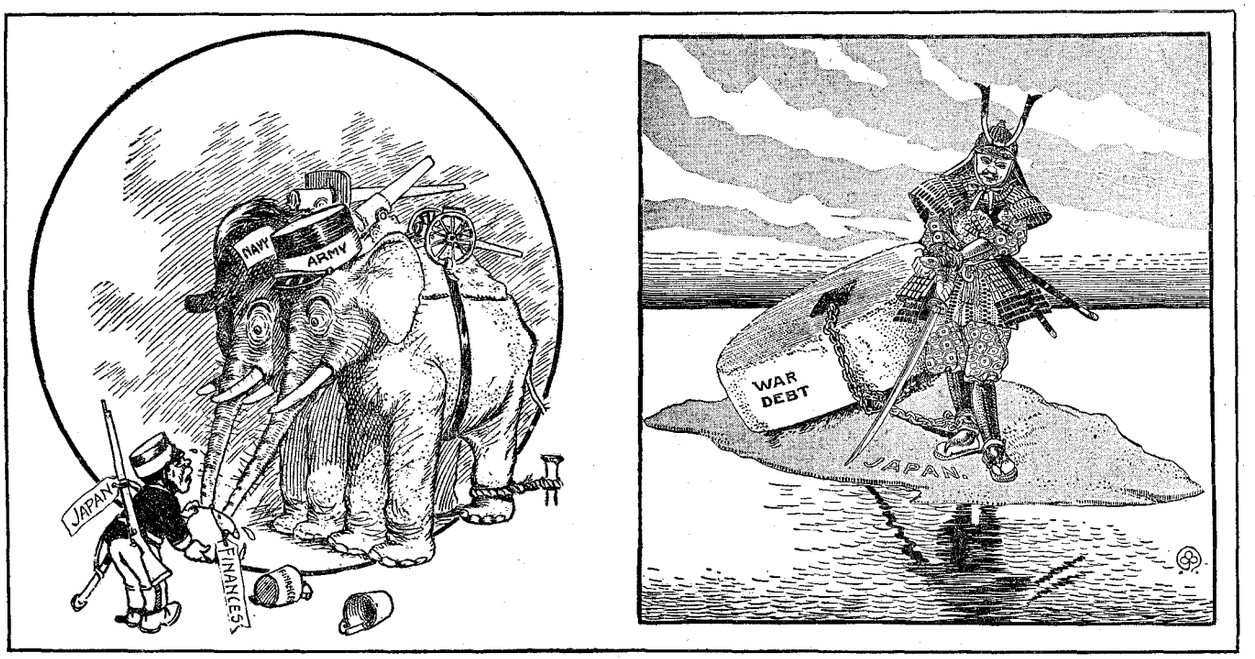


GETTING BEYOND HIS CONTROL.
—De Mar in Philadelphia *Record*.

THAT MAY BE THE WAY THEY LIKE 'EM IN NEW YORK, BUT IT DON'T LOOK JUST RIGHT FROM HERE
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register Leader*.

OUR ATTEMPTS AT CURRENCY REFORM.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



FINE SPECIMENS OF THE SPECIES KNOWN AS WHITE.
—Reynolds in Tacoma *Ledger*.

PORTRAIT OF THE LATE WAR SCARE.
—McCord in Newark *News*.

THE JAPANESE SITUATION.

and act according to my conscience, and as I believe the public interest requires.'"

The alleged quality of New York's Governor that we hear most generally criticized is his temperamental coldness. Says John Temple Graves, in the New York *American*:

"It is urged that even his best friends and counselors in the executive office at Albany do not know whether they would be *persona grata* at Washington, and that the cold and unpproachable temper of the Executive will in time drive away from him that warm and enthusiastic advocacy which is necessary to his success. There are men who insist that the Governor is an intellectual machine—that he has reduced life to a syllogism, and is without the element of sympathy and fellowship which has been so large a part of the strong and popular Administration now in power at Washington—an Administration, by the way, which did so much to elect him and which he has permitted to be abused without protest in his councils."

JAPAN TO KEEP ITS COOLIES AT HOME

NOW that Japan's Foreign Minister has definitely promised to discourage Japanese emigration to Canada, Mexico, and the United States, the question of the efficacy and sincerity of the promise arises. The New York *Globe* thinks Japan is sincere. "So far," it says, "that country has kept the faith, in no way deceived us, and there should be little reason now for doubting this cumulative evidence of her good-will and positive intention to adjust the immigration question to our reasonable satisfaction." Furthermore, it adds, Japan's promise is made simultaneously to this country and Canada, and "like promises to like objectors made at substantially the same time must needs carry great weight." The Department of Commerce and Labor in Washington has called the attention of the Washington correspondents, likewise, to the fact that the figures for December show that only 1,670 Japanese entered this country in that month, as compared with 3,904 in the preceding December. This is regarded by the immigration authorities, we are told, as proving that the immigration restrictions placed upon the Japanese last spring are proving effective. The fact that the panic is discouraging immigration from Europe and stimulating emigration thither may suggest a reason why Japanese immigration is also falling off and many are returning home from our Pacific coast, but the editorial observers do not draw any such analogy. Some argue that the Mikado is calling his reservists home to prepare for war; others say he is calling them home out of deference to our wishes and to show that his mind is bent on peace. Thus the New York *Evening Sun* observes:

"Not only is Japan prepared to carry out a convenient working arrangement, she is also doing her best to make the plan retroactive. From San Francisco comes the news that the number of homeward-bound citizens of that nation has increased tenfold. It is plain that, as was hinted some time ago, the Mikado is exercising his special authority over those who had served in the Army and who had emigrated to call them back to the land of their birth. This involves a great hardship to men who imagined that they had earned the right to seize the opportunities offered by civil life in this country. But it appears that personal considerations are not to have any weight so long as they interfere with the policy of the Empire in preserving good relations with the United States."

Foreign Minister Hayashi's statement in regard to Japanese emigration to the United States and Mexico was made in an interview in Tokyo on January 21, and is in part as follows:

"The Government of Japan is determined to investigate the personal standing of those that go to America as students, requiring two sureties before they leave. The Government realizes that the emigration of laborers pretending to be students is liable to be embarrassing to America, and, therefore, we are determined to prevent the emigration of laborers. While the proposed restriction may be embarrassing to real students, all legal restrictions will be made alike, because one dishonest person may embarrass many who are honest.

"Altho the negotiations with America have not yet been concluded, I may make the definite statement as Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the rumors which have been circulated to the effect that any important question is pending between America and Japan is a fabrication originating in a certain section of the United States.

"Should emigration to Hawaii not be prevented entirely, the Minister of Foreign Affairs will not hesitate entirely to prohibit Japanese emigration to those sections.

"The Foreign Office intends to prohibit emigration to Mexico. Those who desire to send emigrants to Mexico will be regarded as assisting emigrants to enter the United States through the frontier, and therefore they will be treated as law-breakers."

His statement about emigration to Canada was made in a letter

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to Mr. Rodolphe Lemieux, who was sent to Tokyo by the Canadian Government to adjust this difficulty and who gave the letter to the Parliament on the same day that Baron Hayashi gave out the above interview. The Baron wrote:

"I have the honor to state that altho the existing treaty between Japan and Canada absolutely guarantees to Japanese subjects full liberty to enter, travel, and reside in any part of the Dominion of Canada, yet it is not the intention of the Imperial Government to insist upon the complete enjoyment of rights and privileges guaranteed by these stipulations when that would involve disregard of special conditions which may prevail in Canada from time to time.

"Acting in this spirit, and having particular regard to existing circumstances of recent occurrence in British Columbia, the Imperial Government has decided to take efficient means to restrict immigration to Canada. In carrying out this purpose the Imperial Government, in pursuance of the policy above stated, will give careful consideration as to local conditions prevailing in Canada, with a view to meet the desires of the Goverment of the Dominion as far as is compatible with the spirit of the treaty and the dignity of the State."

However satisfactory these pledges may be, the New York *Sun* notes that "the loyal and efficient execution of the promised measures seems to depend on the continuance of the Saionji Cabinet in office," and recent dispatches appear to show that their position is rather precarious.

PEONAGE AND IMMIGRATION IN THE SOUTH

WHILE Governor Broward, of Florida, is organizing a great convention of Southern governors and representative men to meet in Tampa on February 12 to discuss ways and means of promoting immigration to the South, Federal agents, at the instance of the Austrian and Italian governments, are investigating charges of cruelty and other outrages alleged to have been perpetrated upon immigrants in a number of the Southern States. It will be remembered that some weeks ago Assistant Attorney-General Charles W. Russell, himself a Southerner, reported to his Department that under statutes operative in some Southern States a laborer who is in debt can be arrested and returned to his employer to work out his debt, without process of law. This state of things is widely condemned by the Northern press as constituting "peonage" and involuntary servitude, in violation of a provision of the Federal Constitution. A number of Southern papers, on the other hand, defend the State laws that Mr. Russell criticizes, and the practises under them, as necessary for the enforcement of contracts and the protection alike of honest employers and honest laborers. The State laws, says Mr. Russell, "take various forms and are used in various ways to uphold peonage and other kinds of involuntary servitude." "Some of them are vagrancy laws, some contract-labor or employment laws, some fraudulent-pretense or false-promise laws, and there are divers others." "They should all be wiped out," Mr. Russell maintains, "or so amended as to be harmless for the purpose of enslaving workmen." Several of the Southern States have followed the example of Alabama, whose statute-books contain the following provision applying specifically to immigrants:

"Any immigrant who abandons or leaves the service of an employer without repaying all his passage money and all other advances must, on conviction, be fined a sum not more than double the amount of his wages for the unexpired term of his service and imprisoned not longer than three months, or sentenced to hard labor for the county for not more than three months, at the discretion of the jury."

Says the New York *Times*, commenting on this law:

"It will be seen in the first place that this law contemplates distinctly a violation of the Federal statute forbidding the importation of contract labor. Indeed, the law assumes that a contract to repay passage money advanced has been made, and undertakes to enforce it by fine, imprisonment, compulsory labor, and the reduction of the offender (or victim) to a state of servitude for the time being. Considering the disadvantage to which a foreigner, ignorant of our language, of our customs and laws, would be put in a contest over a provision of this sort, it is by no means certain that the servitude would be for a brief time. This statute aims at authorizing, maintaining, and enforcing the system that has become known in the last few years in our country under the borrowed title of 'peonage,' but which is far more cruel and unfair than the system known by the same name in the ancient history of Mexico and Peru. It is in a sense even worse than our own original system of African slavery, since the quasi-slaves are not the property of their employers, are not protected by any claims of patriarchal association, are not born to their status, and, as a rule, are quite beyond the influence of public opinion, Southern peonage being, for the most part, carried on in lumbering, mining, or in other pursuits remote from the centers of population."

Now that the attention of several foreign governments has been drawn to the matter we have on our hands a new immigration problem, adds *The Times*, "and one which no American, Southern or other, can contemplate without humiliation." "The root of the evil," remarks the New York *Age* (Afro-American), "is that other relic of barbarous days, imprisonment for debt." Mr. Russell's report, and the comments of the Northern papers, have been received with some irritation and impatience by the Southern press. "The sooner we of the South get rid of these accusations the better," exclaims the New Orleans *Picayune*, "and if it should result in turning all such foreigners away from our country, the more we will prosper." *The Times-Democrat*, of the same city, admits that "occasional instances of peonage are brought to light," but urges that the sentiment of the South is strongly condemnatory of the practise. A whole section, it maintains, should not be pilloried "for the offenses of an infinitesimal fraction of a per cent. of its population." By way of a *tu quoque* the Charleston *News and Courier* asks why the North does not stamp out the "infamous 'white-slave' trade, a traffic restricted to Northern cities." *The Picayune*, already quoted, concludes that, with "Federal spies" on the lookout for peonage cases, "the only security for planters is to refuse to make any advances of food or money to any employee." Behind the Federal investigation the Louisville *Courier-Journal* detects "an organized and persistent purpose to defeat, if possible, the effort of the people of the South to secure a supply of efficient laborers to meet the demand of the prosperous development there in all branches of productive enterprises." Says the Atlanta *Constitution*:

"The implication that the observance of the principles of slavery was possible throughout one of the most intelligent and populous sections of the country is farcical on its face. It carries its own refutation. But that fact has not availed to save the South, at regular intervals, from being pilloried before the nation by Federal 'investigations' as a territory ridden by serfdom, in whose bounds the personal liberty of the domestic or foreign immigrant was liable, at any time, to be violently abbreviated.

"Like most misrepresentations, this especial one, which has also been industrially circulated throughout Europe, is founded on a modicum of quasi-truth. In the percentage of about one to one thousand, perhaps, cases of peonage have existed in the South. Where present they were the outgrowth of the characteristic disregard of his contractual obligations by the negro laborer, or the ignorance and misunderstanding of the foreign immigrant. The same thing might happen in any other part of the world.

"Such instances in the South have been exceptional, negligible. They were as a drop in the bucket compared to other regular offenses against law, North and South, but on account of which no sane man would dream of branding an entire people or system with lawlessness.

"Still, these infinitesimal infractions of the peonage law have, by widely advertised and persistent Federal inquiries which generally end in smoke, been made the means of branding the entire South with the onus of a crime which is infinitely rarer than other violations of the law, North or South, and which is condemned in

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

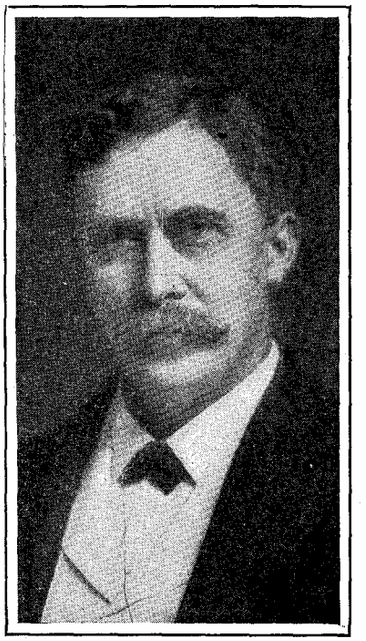
both sections. The very word 'peonage' has been the signal for exaggerated yellow-journal eruptions, with an obscure line or two given to the exoneration which occurred in nine out of ten instances.

"Why should the South be singled out for these repeated assaults upon her good name?

"There are more iniquities, deliberately contravening the Constitution and statutes, practised under the 'padrone system' in New York in one day than in the tier of Southern States in a year."

The Raleigh *News and Observer* also characterizes the peonage charges as "farcical," and asserts that "the very idea would be ridiculous to anybody in the South if it were not so serious to people outside it." But "denials are useless," says the Boston *Advertiser*, which follows up its assertion with this anecdote:

"Not long ago the owner of an offending plantation 'challenged investigation.' A government inspector was sent to Louisiana to investigate the charges. While he was on a leased farm, talking to the owner, he was seized by agents of the big plantation. In spite of his protests he was taken out of the State into another jurisdiction, before a justice who was evidently friendly to the lawbreakers. He was charged with trespass, and in spite of the fact that the alleged offense was committed in another State from that in which his trial was held, he was found guilty, of course, and was told to pay over an excessive fine or go into the chain-gang; this, too, in spite of the fact that the inspector pulled out his government credentials and showed them, at the same time protesting against the utter lack of jurisdiction of the trial court. So far from giving any consideration to the credentials the justice said that even if the President himself dared to investigate the peonage plantations 'we would put the President in the chain-gang.'"



CHARLES W. RUSSELL,

Assistant United States Attorney-General. Altho himself a Southerner, his report to the Department of Justice on the subject of peonage has drawn indignant comment from the Southern press.

It is the great misfortune of the "cotton South," says the Chicago *Tribune*, that "it has no conception of the 'dignity of labor' and little respect for the rights of labor." It appears, however, that there are still other obstacles in the way of Southern immigration. Says John Temple Graves, a prominent Southern editor, writing to the New York *American* about the proposed immigration convention in Tampa:

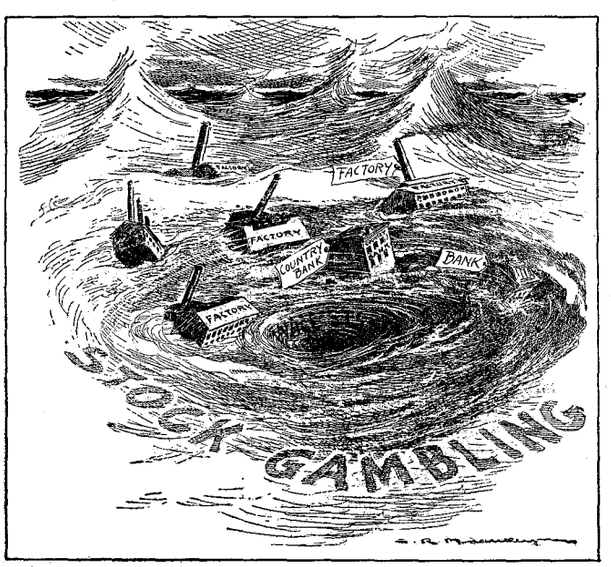
"The first snag that this immigration movement will strike will be the Farmers' Union. The organized farmers oppose immigration tooth and nail and fight it in no uncertain way.

"Two years ago the Governor of Georgia and leading men of that State began a movement for immigration similar to Governor Broward's plan in Florida. The press and public men gave it hearty and continuous indorsement and the movement seemed predestined to practical and extraordinary success.

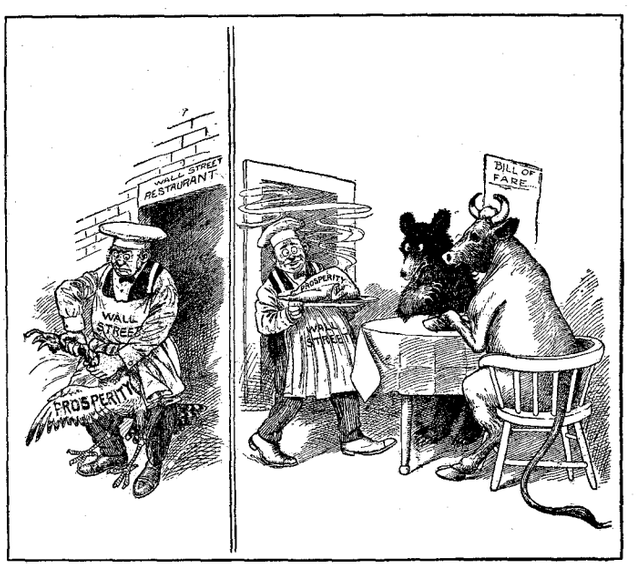
"But when the legislature assembled to put their well-formed plans into execution, they were met and overwhelmed with monster memorials of opposition from the Farmers' Union. The union took the ground that the South had a sufficient race problem in the negro and did not wish any further foreign complications. It assumed the additional ground that foreign immigration would interfere with the farming interests of the South and establish competition that would be unfortunate for the present owners of the agricultural land. The Farmers' Union is almost omnipotent in Georgia. It has 67,000 members who have a vote in Georgia politics, and the memorials of the Farmers' Union to the legislature killed the immigration movement so dead that not a single bill was even introduced in the general assembly favoring the ideas so ably exploited by the public men."

TWO SIGNIFICANT RAILROAD DECISIONS

ON the same day, by a curious coincidence, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania declared unconstitutional the Two-Cent-Fare Law as applied to the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Federal District Court at Kansas City found null and void the Missouri law that prohibits the removal of suits against railroads and other foreign corporations from State to Federal courts. Both these decisions are discust with much interest by the press of the country as having a significance that is more than local. "Both,"



THE MAELSTROM.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.



Wringing its neck. Serving it up.

THE FEAST.
—Philadelphia *North American*.

RAPS AT WALL STREET.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

remarks the Chicago *Record-Herald*, "are far-reaching, and both indicate a very critical and independent attitude on the part of the courts toward the recent flood of State antirailroad legislation." While the Pennsylvania decision applies specifically only to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, it is generally thought that it will be accepted as settling all similar litigation pending in the same State, and that its indirect influence in other States will be marked. "It will naturally be argued," says the New York *Commercial*, "that if one of the richest railroads and reputedly 'the very best-managed railroad in the world' can not derive a profit from a two-cents-a-mile passenger fare in a well-populated and vastly prosperous area, what chance is there of such a rate being profitable in sparsely settled sections that yield a comparatively small volume of travel?" The same question is formulated by the Washington *Star*; and the Richmond, Va., *Times-Dispatch*, applying it locally, asks: "If a two-cent rate is confiscatory in Pennsylvania with a population of 141 to the square mile, what is it in Virginia, where the population per square mile is only 43?" That the question is echoed in many other quarters may be inferred from the fact that following the original two-cent-fare law passed in Ohio in 1906 similar laws have been enacted in Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. "Probably nobody knows," remarks the New York *Times*, "how many antirailway laws were offered last year, but ten legislatures passed one hundred and seventy-seven laws designed to put railways in their place." The Pennsylvania and Missouri decisions, thinks *The Times*, may prove "the beginning of the end of a legislative debauch." The Springfield *Republican*, on the other hand, warns the courts that if they go too far in thwarting the efforts of the various State legislatures to regulate the railroads they will force the people to resort to the policy of public ownership.

The Pennsylvania Supreme-court decision, as handed down by Chief Justice Mitchell, points out that the same clause in the Constitution that authorized the passage of the Two-Cent-Fare Act "provides that such legislation shall do no injustice to the corporators of any company whose charter is thereby altered." According to the Court, the law in question does an injustice to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and is therefore unconstitutional. The Court goes on to say in part:

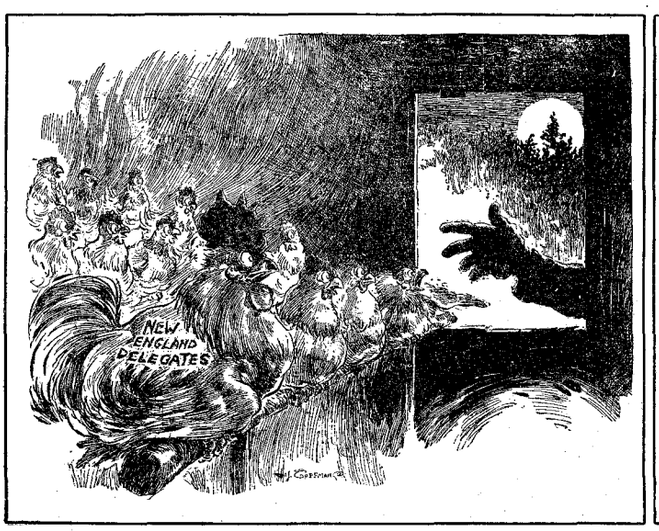
"While the public has certain rights which in case of conflict must prevail, yet it must not be forgotten that even so-called public-service corporations are private property, organized and conducted for private corporate profit, and, unless necessary for the fulfilment of their corporate duties, they should not be required to do any part of their business in an unbusinesslike way with a resulting loss.

"If part is unprofitable it is neither good business nor justice to make it more so because the loss can be offset by profit on the rest. Freight must not be made dear, that travel may be cheap. The corporation is entitled to make a fair profit on every branch of its business, subject to the limitation that its corporate duties must be performed, even tho at a loss."

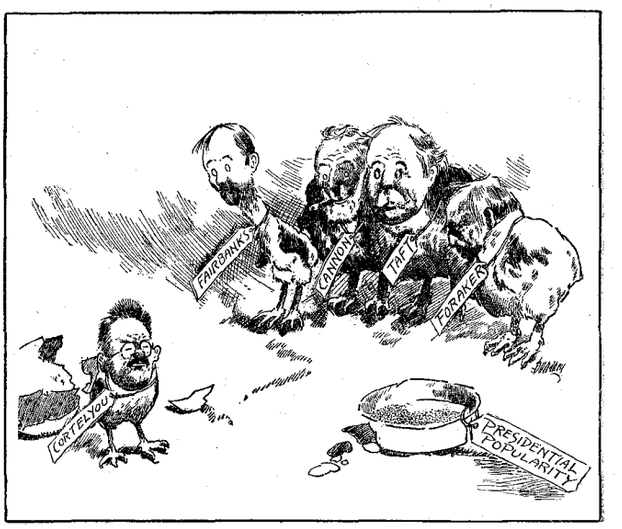
The action of the Court was not unanimous, four of its members supporting this decision, and three dissenting from it. One of the dissenting justices calls attention to the fact that the average rate of railroad fare in Pennsylvania is 1.907 cents per mile, and he argues from this fact that a flat rate of two cents per mile is not unreasonable. Another argues that the sources of receipts other than the passenger business of the company should have been taken into consideration in deciding whether a two-cent rate is remunerative. Says the Philadelphia *Record*:

"The minority justices explicitly assert, and the majority justices implicitly recognize, the right of the State to fix fares, subject to the rights of the owners of the railroads. But the most delicate of all the functions of a legislative body is the determination of what one man should pay to another for a commodity or a service. The temptation to legislate in the direction of the greatest popularity is extremely strong. The railroad charges before this law was passed were not burdensome, and it may be seriously questioned whether there was any reason for the Two-Cent-Fare Law except the bid that the Republican party felt it necessary to make for votes a year ago by putting a promise of that rate into its platforms. The majority justices are entirely correct in holding that the owners of a property are entitled to liberal consideration, for they would hardly have incurred the risk of loss unless there were also the prospect of profits above the standard rate of interest on secured loans.

"But in considering the injustice the two-cent rate is said to do the railroad companies there is very great force in what Justices Stewart and Potter say of the impossibility of separating one branch of the railroad business from another. The owners are entitled to a good rate of profit, but are they entitled to a good rate on each branch of the business? If so, what becomes of the contention of the railroad companies that the commutation rates are not remunerative? It is impossible for the companies to separate the freight and passenger costs; they can only make up a statement by arbitrarily apportioning the fixt charges between the two main branches of the business. Furthermore, there is very great force in the opinion of Justice Mestrezat that the Pennsylvania Railroad's own figures, showing an average charge of 1.907 cents,



ON A STILL HUNT.
—Toffman in Boston *Herald*.



CHORUS (in unison)—"WONDER IF THAT SPRING CHICKEN REALLY TAKES HIMSELF SERIOUSLY?"
—Dohaney in Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

POLITICS AND POULTRY.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

justifies the legal maximum of 2 cents. The only reply the railroad company can make to this is that it is losing money on its commutation rate of 1.046 cents and needs an undue profit on the longer hauls to make good the loss. This argument is exceedingly dubious. The low rate was probably made by the railroad company in its own interest, and where the haul is short and the traffic very dense it is probably remunerative and does not require recoupment from the longer hauls. Outside of court, too, it can not be ignored that several railroads appear to have found the two-cent rates of other States remunerative."

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, approving the majority decision, says:

"In the popular conception, a corporation is a sort of impersonal public enemy, to be pursued and attacked by any means within reach. It does not occur to the average agitator that a railroad must belong to somebody; must be somebody's property—that the Pennsylvania Railroad, for example, belongs to many thousands of citizens of Pennsylvania, who have invested their money in it as a business enterprise—and that the owners are entitled to the same equitable consideration, in the rightful employment of their property, in a corporate as in an individual capacity."

We have searched the Pennsylvania press in vain, however, for either bitter denunciation or really enthusiastic approval of the decision. Much of the home comment dwells upon minor points, and is generally non-committal.

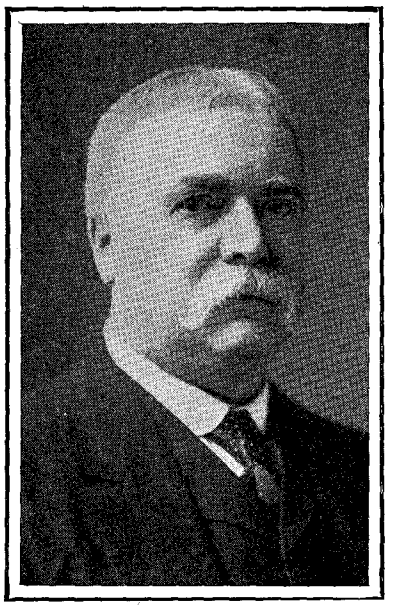
The echoes of this decision, says the New York *Sun*, will be heard all over the United States; and *The Evening Mail* exclaims that "two-cent legislation is on the march to oblivion, and the nation's courts are drumming it thither." In this connection the same paper recalls the fact that near the end of last year the governors of four Southern States—North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Virginia—decided to recommend the repeal of the two-cent laws in their respective States and the substitution of a two and one-half-cent rate. *The Tribune* also thinks that a strong reaction has set in against the two-cent-fare legislation. "Texas, which, in response to the universal agitation, fixt through its Railroad Commission a flat rate of two and one-half cents all over the State," says *The Tribune*, "has already found the impracticability of such universal regulation of fares and has rescinded the order." As further indications of the complexity of the whole question of passenger rates come the statement of President Thomas that the Lehigh Valley Railroad could well afford to pay $500,000 annually for the privilege of removing all passenger trains from that road, and the report of the New York Public Service Commission containing the opinion that the Two-Cent Bill vetoed by Governor Hughes would have yielded the railroads a reasonable profit in this State.

By some papers the decision handed down at Kansas City, by Judge McPherson, of the United States District Court, is considered even more important than the Pennsylvania finding, since it deals with a conflict of authority between the State and Federal courts. Similar conflicts of authority—altho the issues involved in each case are not precisely the same—exist in about half-a-dozen States. The Missouri statute now declared unconstitutional is described by the New York *Commercial* as "one of the most remarkable enactments on record." By way of further description we read:

"It provides—in its railroad features—that if any non-resident company doing business within the borders of that State shall, without the written consent of the other party, remove a case from the State courts to a United States court, or shall without said written consent institute any suit against a citizen of the State in any Federal court, then the Secretary of State shall revoke its license to do business from one point in the State to another point within the State, either in carrying passengers or freight; and doing such business shall subject it to a penalty of not less than $2,000 and not more than $10,000 for each offense; and such disability shall continue for five years."

Says Judge McPherson in the course of his decision:

"There is but a single question presented. The complainant asserts rights under the national Constitution and laws enacted by Congress. The defendant asserts rights under an act of the Missouri legislature, and insists that there is no conflict. This court holds that there is a conflict, and that Constitutional laws of Congress being the supreme law of the land, of course the enactments of the State must yield. . . . . .



Photograph by F. Gutekunst, Philadelphia.

CHIEF JUSTICE JAMES T. MITCHELL.

He wrote the decision annulling the Two-Cent-Fare Law as applied to the Pennsylvania Railroad.

"This court is mindful of the criticism by many laymen, as well as by many lawyers, to the effect that United States courts have no right, nor even the power, to decree the invalidity of State statutes. The argument, or rather the talk, is that the people know what they need, and that their representatives in legislature assembled alone should determine what statutes we must have, and, when so determined and evidenced by legislative enactment that the courts should not interfere by decree and thereby thwart the legislative will. In other words, that it is well to limit the power of executives and courts, but a written constitution restraining legislative bodies is all wrong, and that Great Britain has the model government.

"Officers of the State too often decry the power of the nation. State rights is their shibboleth. The most attractive argument to some lawyers of recent days is that the State courts alone in the first instance should pass upon the question as to the validity of State statutes, with the right of the defendant party to carry the case for final decree to the Supreme Court of the United States. Such arguments are plausible, are convincing to many good people, but are so dangerous as to amount to heresy. It is the extreme of 'State rights' in a new form.

"The Missouri statute of 1907 is void, because it allows a resident company to sue in the Federal court, if there is a Federal question, and denies that right to a non-resident company."

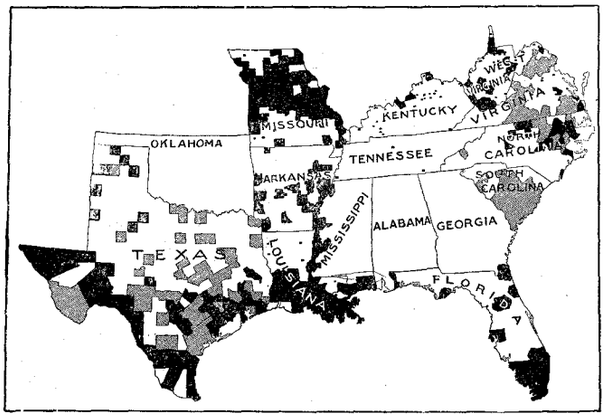
PROGRESS OF PROHIBITION

FOR many months the press of the country have been watching with a growing interest the spread of the "prohibition wave," and the apparently futile efforts of the liquor interests to arrest it. "Nothwithstanding their protest that prohibition does not hurt their business, notwithstanding the fact that Internal Revenue figures show increased sales of malt and spirituous liquors in 1907 over 1906, brewers, distillers, and wholesale liquor dealers are girding up their loins," comments *Collier's Weekly*. Representatives of these interests from all parts of the country convened the other day in Louisville, Ky., to discuss the problems now confronting their business, and a number of papers describe their feelings as bordering upon panic. Says the Scranton *Tribune*:

"The Louisville Conference is assembled under the auspices of the Model License League, which is an organization composed of men engaged in the wine, whisky, beer, and collateral trades. Its avowed object is to wipe out the dives and disreputable saloons, and thus to disarm public hostility by placing the trade on a higher plane of morality.

"It is rather late in the day to begin this work, but so long as any good results are promised it is better late than never. No one who has watched the trend of public opinion in this country can have failed to note a growing sentiment of hostility toward the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



From "The Saturday Evening Post," Philadelphia.

WET AND DRY MAP OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The data from which this map is prepared were obtained from the records of the Antisaloon League and from reliable gentlemen in each State. The white sections represent Prohibition territory; black, licensed-saloon territory; shaded, modified-license territory, dispensaries, distilleries, etc, or territory which is partly wet and partly dry. Great pains were taken to insure accuracy, but conditions are shifting so rapidly that many counties marked black should probably be white. It is not possible to note the exact area of cities and towns where liquor is sold; therefore, in most instances, the entire county is marked black, altho there are no saloons in the rural districts.

liquor trade as it is commonly conducted. Prohibitory laws, which a few years ago would have been regarded as unreasonably drastic, have recently been placed on the statute-books of more than one commonwealth without arousing any wide-spread opposition. Maine and Kansas no longer enjoy the distinction of being the only prohibition States, and local option has effected practical prohibition throughout vast areas in commonwealths where general prohibitory laws have not been enacted."

Already six of our forty-six States are "dry," while there remain only eight in which restrictive liquor legislation has made no progress. Last winter, reports Rev. George H. Ingram, twenty of the thirty-four legislatures then in session passed restrictive laws. It is generally admitted that there is a strong popular demand for prohibitory and local-option laws, asserts *Leslie's Weekly*, "and the party in power, or any party which wishes to gain power, must treat that sentiment with the utmost consideration." Never before, remarks *Collier's*, has any one been able to make the "liquor interests" stand together on anything. But now—

"Brewer and distiller are shoulder to shoulder to dispute the open territory left to them. The brewers are especially active, and the brewers, among the larger interests, are mainly responsible for the degradation of the American saloon—the small, local brewers, that is, not the big ones who ship their beer far away. As the brewers deal with the lighter and less harmful form of alcoholic beverages, this bad leadership or influence bears the look of paradox. But the manufacturers and distributors of spirits, making an imperishable and comparatively concentrated product, are in only distant touch with the saloon-keepers; while the brewers, with their bulky and perishable goods, must maintain close touch."

Even this union of the liquor interests in the face of a common danger shows signs of instability. Says the Detroit *Journal:*

"The Mississippi Valley Brewers' Association, which has hitherto always combined with the whisky distillers to fight the prohibition movement, is considering the advisability of combining with the temperance men to fight the whisky traffic. They propose that whisky be altogether prohibited as a beverage and be accessible only as a medicine, to be bought at drug-stores and upon a doctor's certificate. In this way, they believe, the cause of temperance would be advanced."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THERE is no truth in the report that Admiral Brownson has concluded to study medicine.—*Emporia Gazette.*

PRUSSIA'S aristocratic government is engaged in the ancient pastime of fighting against the inevitable.—*Chicago Daily News.*

BY granting titles of nobility to American men we might stop the flow of good American money into the coffers of titled foreigners who marry American girls but the remedy would be worse than the disease.—*Chicago Daily News.*

A BIG lemon crop is promised by southern California growers. This announcement has no reference to the Taft boom.—*New York Commercial.*

AN evening paper is asked by a correspondent why Standard-Oil stock certificates bear a picture of the Capitol at Washington. Perhaps out of gratitude.—*New York American.*

SWIMMER SULLIVAN of the Illinois Athletic Club can remain under water three minutes. That is nothing. Ex-Judge Parker has come to the surface only a few times since the last Presidential election.—*Chicago Daily News.*

"COME ON IN, THE WATER'S FINE!"
—Brewerton in the Atlanta *Journal.*

"WATER, WATER EVERYWHERE, NOR ANY DROP TO DRINK."
—Reynolds in the Tacoma *Ledger.*

THE RISING TIDE.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN COMMENT

HOW OUR WAR-CLOUD LOOKS TO FRANCE

THE French newspapers are keenly interested in the question of the future relations of America and Japan, and believe that the tension between the two governments has not been very much relaxed. The pot is steadily, tho silently, boiling. The statements of our President, of the Japanese Ambassadors in Paris and Rome, of the Japanese ex-Ambassador at Washington —optimistic as they all are—Paris discounts them, and these "diplomatic gentlemen" are as much distrusted as the silence of journalists and publicists at Tokyo, where Count Okuma's blusterings seem to be discredited. Of this silence, "so like the silence of stolidity which is met with in savages," the *Journal* (Paris) remarks:

"We can not tell what are the thoughts of the men on whom the destinies of Japan depend. And what we do not know on this point it is yet most important that we should know. This silence of Japan is quite enigmatic. The Japanese newspapers appear to be indifferent to all that is passing, but if they wish us to think so, they do so with a purpose. It is plain that no one can charge them with threatening or rodomontade. They seem to make little comment on the cruise of the American fleet; they desire to keep silence about incidents that without doubt are driving their readers frantic. Altho they have always presented a solid front to the foreigner, the Japanese journals are doubtless, in this case, acting in obedience to some word of command. What is that word of command? That silence has scarcely been broken by a declaration of Count Okuma, the leader of the Progressist party. To a newspaper man of Yokohama the Count remarked: 'If the United States considers Japan as an enemy, their fleet will most certainly meet with such a fate as befell the Russian fleet.'"

The Japanese rather look down upon the American Navy, says M. Ludovic Naudeau, author of the article from which we are quoting. He was war correspondent for the *Journal* during the Russo-Japanese War, and is an authority on Eastern questions. Of Japanese opinion he tells us:

"It is remarkable how poor an opinion of the American Navy prevails among the Japanese, who have had many opportunities of visiting American war-ships both in Japanese and other Pacific ports. Not long ago an old Japanese admiral observed that in his eyes the Yankee officers were snobs, mere waltzers, men of pleasure, destitute of any ideal, and charged with the command of a rabble, an incohesive crowd of undisciplined adventurers, the very scum of the earth, outcasts from every nation of the globe."

With regard to the Japanese fleet, we are told that their two colossal vessels, the *Aka* and the *Salzuma*, are superior to the English *Dreadnought*, and quite outclass anything in the American fleet.

A writer in the *Journal des Débats*, one of the calmest and most influential papers of Paris, addresses himself to a long and serious discussion of whether there will be a conflict between America and Japan. It is an open question, he declares. Yet there are grave reasons for expecting a rupture. As an insular Power Japan is forced to face the problem of the control of the Pacific, which the United States seems to aspire to. The gate of the Pacific to America is Hawaii. What prevents Japan from closing it? It would be easy to seize the islands with the assistance of the resident Japanese. The American fleet leaves them behind and arrives exhausted in the Far East. What could keep the Japanese from capturing the islands and wiping out the fleet? To these arguments the writer adds the following reasons why we should think that Japan is biding her time to make a *coup de main*:

"Japan is not only proud of her military success, ambitious, ardent, eager for glory—she has also a keen eye for her material interests. Devoted to commerce from her very situation, she is bound to keep her ocean avenues open for her economic profit. She has not failed to learn much from the example of England. The United States is to her a commercial competitor as well as a military rival. Then there are the difficulties raised by the emigration question. This question touches her feeling of personal dignity, for the Japanese refuse to be taken except on the footing of a first-class civilized Power."

While the American fleet, this writer continues, is superior in weight of metal and numbers to the Japanese, the latter would undoubtedly carry off victory in a naval battle on account of the training, patriotism, and homogeneity of its *personnel*. Thus we read:

"Japan would be obliged to bring into battle her Russian prizes, and even then would be inferior to America not only in number, but in weight of ordnance. But the case is reversed when we come to speak of *personnel*. The purely national recruitment, the patriotic enthusiasm, the traditional heroism, the professional training, the impetuous daring and experience of the Japanese sailors would certainly give Japan a preponderating advantage. The Japanese officers would also outstrip their adversaries in their eager interest in the national cause, the youthfulness of those in command, and the confidence which they derive from former victories. On these grounds we are compelled to believe in the immediate triumph of their fleet."

The "immediate triumph," he continues, need not imply a final triumph. It would be the beginning of a long conflict, rendered the more difficult from the necessity America would feel of dividing her fleet in order to defend Hawaii.

The *Soleil* (Paris), while predicting war, says "it will not take place for two or three years," but the *Matin* (Paris) qualifies this blunt statement by the polite remark:

"On every occasion the Government, the press, and the voice of public opinion in France sympathize with the American nation. If it is true, at this present moment, that many people are fully expecting a conflict between the United States and Japan, and that many others are dreading such a conflict, it is equally true that no one desires its coming."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE AMERICANIZATION OF CANADA

IT is allowed on all sides that the Dominion has come to a turning-point in its history. The opening up of the Northwest, with the large influx of European immigrants, has decidedly altered the condition of things since the days of Sir John Macdonald. That statesman solved the problem of a united or confederated Canada. The question now presented is, shall Canada become practically one with the United States as far as social, political, and economic relations go, or shall she retain the European tradition, and reflect the civilization of England in her politics and press, her games and social life? This question is answered by the well-known London journalist Harold Begbie, in *The Daily Chronicle* of that city. He thinks that Canada is rapidly becoming Americanized. Imperialism, as a public sentiment, is languishing; republican freedom and democratic independence are asserting themselves. Wherever you turn, writes Mr. Begbie, you see evidence of "a steady and conscious tendency" toward American standards. The politicians of Canada are simply American politicians transplanted or reproduced. The newspapers "are constructed absolutely in the American spirit." "The coinage of Canada is the coinage of the States. The manner of conducting business is the same in both countries." Yet Canada is not destined ever to become politically united with the States, altho her loyalty to England is fast dying out. To quote the words of this writer:

"Canada will never seek admission into the States. That is a possibility not less unthinkable than the conquest of Canada by American troops. But I am persuaded that a far more subtle conflict is now taking place in Canada, a conflict waged without noise of battle or flutter of pennon, a conflict between invincible

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

hosts, and a conflict in which the future of the great Dominion is the spoil. The contestants are the spirit of America and the spirit of Great Britain. Canada will remain Canada while Europe stands, but whether she remains British Canada or American Canada waits upon the issue of this conflict. To which side will Canada incline? All we can say for the moment is that she manifests no undying loyalty to those immemorial traditions of Great Britain which make the difference between England and America."

Mr. Goldwin Smith's prophecy that Canada must eventually be absorbed, somehow or other, by the United States, is certain to be fulfilled, declares Mr. Begbie, and he enlarges on this subject as follows:

"Prof. Goldwin Smith has prophesied from Toronto for many years that Canada's destiny lies enfolded with the glory of the States. He believes in one united America controlling the whole earth. Nothing that I heard or saw in Canada inclined me to this view; on the contrary, I became acquainted in every province with a strong and vigorous antipathy to the 'Yankee.' British Columbia and French Quebec would shed the last drop of blood in their veins before submitting to absorption, whatever the terms. But I did see, and I did hear, very much to persuade me that Canada is growing to independence in the spirit of America; and after long reflection upon what I saw and heard I reach the sure conclusion that before the century is passed Canada, proud in the independence of sixty millions of people, will have little more affection for Great Britain than America bears in her heart for us now."

Mr. Begbie, in his patriotic enthusiasm, fears that America's gain in absorbing or, at least, assimilating Canada, will prove the loss of imperialistic England. He thinks that the Government of England ought to readjust the land laws, so that intending emigrants may settle at home, instead of going to Canada, where they will practically cease to be Englishmen and become mere appendages to the glory of America.

A CROWNLESS KING.

Gustaf V. of Sweden, like Cæsar on the Lupercal, accepts imperial power, but refuses a kingly crown.

A KING WHO REFUSES TO BE CROWNED—"Let not the heavens hear this telltale woman rail on the Lord's anointed," exclaimed Richard III. But the "Lord's anointed" and the crowning and anointing of kings seem, at least in accordance with one precedent, to be threatened with obsolescence. A man exists at present who is "every inch a king," yet declines ceremonially to receive a crown. King Gustaf V. of Sweden, declares the *Intransigeant* (Paris), is contented with a "hat." It is not from "motives of economy," but from an impulse of "modernism," that he has made this choice, we are told. Yet now he is merely "half a king," and if "some day he is dethroned by his subjects desirous of a simple and more republican constitution he will feel all the better for it." To quote the words of Mr. Léon Bailby's radical journal:

"The time in fact has passed in which men accept ready-made ideas, in which a man is defeated in a duel by the judgment of God, and where no one can be king excepting by divine right—we want something else nowadays. The theatrical and pompous ceremonial with which William, our modern Lohengrin, surrounds himself, the archaic splendor of the Russian court, are fine representations which seem to throw a light upon the glorious eras of the past. But they do not mean anything. They affect us because they speak of the past, but they would run the risk of becoming laughable if they had to be taken seriously by the peoples, whose modern penetration sits in judgment upon their masters. The act of Gustaf V. creates a precedent sure to be followed."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A PORTUGUESE INDICTMENT OF THE DICTATOR

MR. JOAO CHAGAS, leader of the revolutionary wing of the Portuguese radicals, who has just been arrested in Lisbon for conspiracy against the Government, has published his opinion of the "Dictator" Franco. As the Lisbon press is successfully muzzled by Dom Carlos, it is not surprizing that his article appears in the pages of such a Liberal newspaper as the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), which has always been hospitable to foreign radical writers. We have already given an English writer's favorable view of Franco's work and character (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, December 14, 1907). Mr. Chagas, who writes with blood in his eye, begins with a sketch of Franco's career as a member of the Reform party, Minister of the Interior and of the Treasury, until he finally became a reactionary, and stood forth in defense of the monarchy, against democratic ideas. But "he had too much ambition to be contented with the position of a mere helper." He left the Reformers, yet failed to rally round him even a fraction of his former colleagues. "The name Joao Franco roused no sympathy."

He became a party to himself and is at present, we are told, the tool of Dom Carlos. He is a dictator without a friend. In this connection Mr. Chagas declares:

"The psychology of Joao Franco is by no means complex. He is a sly rogue, of a headlong and masterful nature. But he is a tiger who assumes the playfulness of the cat. His idiosyncrasy has nothing in it that is in harmony either with our era or our race. He is a type essentially reproducing the old South-American dictators who were half-statesman, half-brigand, like Lopez of Paraguay. He is not without a certain intelligence, and a certain frankness that lends to his words the appearance of a high sense of honor and loyalty. This quality of specious candor has opened to him a path to power, and has enabled him to keep his hold upon it. These gifts have led every one who cooperates with him to acknowledge the overwhelming power of his personality."

The writer proceeds to declare that in the case of Joao Franco "a man may smile and smile and be a villain." Franco, we are told, is a monster of dissimulation and is only working for his own hand. Thus we read:

"The whole of his administration is saturated with deceit and falsehood. His liberal program—a lie; his administrative program—a lie. He has set a yoke upon the neck of Portugal which the country can never shake off except by revolution. But has he introduced a reign of economy in contrast with the wastefulness of predecessors? According to the calculations of one of our foremost publicists the cost of his administration during the brief period of eighteen months has amounted to 20,000 contos of reis [or about $20,000,000]. This man cries out against corruption. Portugal has never had a minister so utterly corrupt. He has begun, moreover, to corrupt the King, and has completely corrupted the upper classes, whose help he felt he needed. For this purpose he has raised the civil list of the King and increased the pay of commissioned and non-commissioned officers. The civil service with us forms a whole army. The support of this army was indispensable to him. He accordingly has reduced the dues and taxes to which they were subject. In a word, he has followed, point by point, the policy of the old parties which we republicans have striven to supplant. He wishes to raise up a clientèle of friends. He distributes peerages, state offices, positions in the State Bank, and other well-endowed places."

In short, we are assured, Franco is a reckless adventurer whose

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

sole aim is to remain in power and exercise authority, as is shown by an anecdote of his youth. In the words of Mr. Chagas:

"What is the political aim of this liberal who is a traitor to freedom, this ruler who declares that he is strong in his rectitude, but is still as thoroughly corrupt as the others? He has no aim. He is an adventurer, who seeks adventures, at any cost, tragic or bloody, or what not. A certain friend recently told a story of his boyhood. 'If I should ever reach the summit of power in the kingdom,' he is reported as saying, 'I will never give up my position until I am thrown out of the window.' Perhaps, indeed, this will some day be his fate."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ENGLAND'S NEGLECT OF HER VETERANS

ONE thousand veterans of the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny have been languishing in English workhouses and evidently waiting for paupers' graves. This fact has come to light merely by accident; that is, it has become the property of the British press by accident, for it must have been well known to many persons who did not communicate the condition of things to the public. The accident was that the London *Daily Telegraph* offered a banquet to the soldiers who had taken part in repressing the Indian Mutiny and had survived to this day. On looking these old soldiers up great numbers of them were found in absolute beggary and pauperism. Lord Roberts, Commander-in-chief of the British Army, had his attention drawn to the fact that so many of his brothers-in-arms were suffering this indigence and indignity. He immediately wrote to the London *Times*, and subscriptions were at once solicited for the relief of the old soldiers. The object of the fund to be raised is thus outlined by Lord Roberts in his letter:

"It is proposed to collect a sufficiently large sum to insure every Crimean or Indian-mutiny veteran being released from the workhouse, and then to make him such a weekly allowance as will enable the old sailor or soldier to spend his remaining days in moderate comfort and respectability, or insure some amelioration of his circumstances if, from age or infirmity, he is obliged to remain in the workhouse infirmary."

The response has been well-nigh universal among the dignitaries of the church and the nobility, and the higher officers of the Army, and the subscription-list has been headed by the King. But speaking of the committee which has been formed, as consisting largely of notables, *Reynolds's Newspaper* (London), essentially the people's paper, declares:

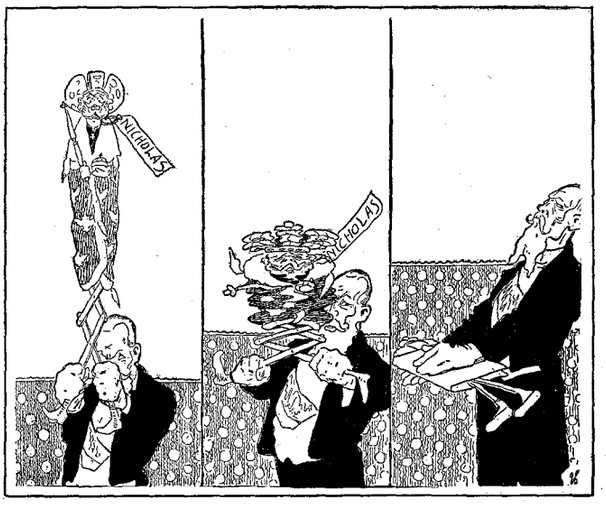
"A host of titled personages, church dignitaries, and service men have 'intimated their willingness' to become members of the committee. While appreciating their cooperation in this worthy cause, we wish to emphasize at the outset that if this fund is to be a success there must be on the committee representatives of the working and middle classes, from which the men constituting England's army are usually drawn. There must be some public guaranty, by the presence of representatives of the workers on this committe, that the fund will be properly and efficiently administered. Steps must be taken to prevent any repetition of the scandalous manner in which similar public funds have been either stupidly withheld from those in whose interests they were ostensibly started, or wantonly wasted in absurd expenditure."

Merely looked upon as a servant of the Empire, the old soldier takes the same place as the miner, factory employee, or railway man. His lot is another example of England's neglect of her poor, remarks the London *Daily News*. To quote:

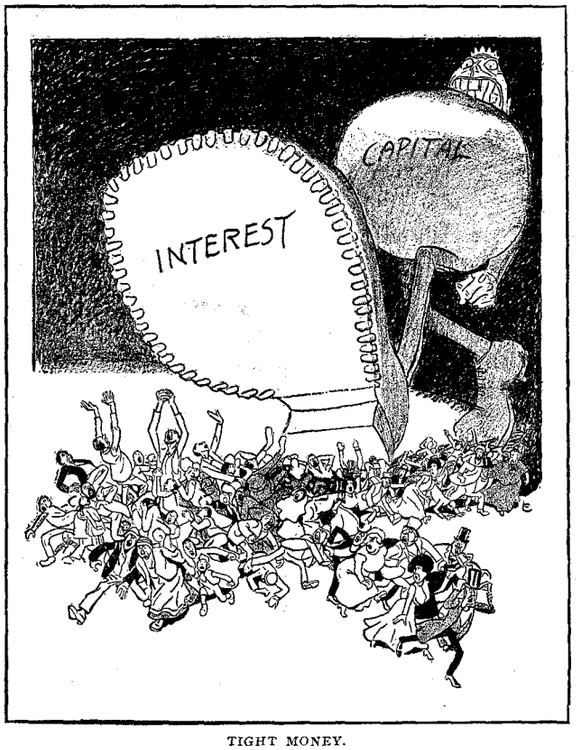
"The Crimean veterans are merely one example of the pitiful state of the poor as a whole, who serve their day and generation bravely—year after year—to be rewarded with penury at the end. Let all veterans be relieved, then, not by the dubious devices of charity, but by the certain and ordered process of an old-age-pension fund."

The London *Times*, speaking editorially, thinks that immunity from want should be secured not only to those veterans who shared the perils and hardships of two such signal campaigns as the Crimea and the Mutiny, but to all who have survived the "little wars" in which England is constantly entangled "in furtherance of the expansion and maintenance of the Empire." Referring to Mr. Haldane's Army Bill, which is intended to form a national Army, superseding the present volunteers, *Lloyd's News* (London) hopes that the young men of England may henceforth not be deterred from military service by fear of the workhouse. Thus:

"This movement is good as a beginning; it deserves universal



STOLYPINE'S JUMPING-JACK.
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).



TIGHT MONEY.
It is the poor who are crushed first under the foot of extortionate capital.
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

THE REAL RULERS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

support; and we hope that it is merely the prelude to a great national project for saving all our veterans from the workhouse. It is proposed to make a heavier claim on the patriotism of our young men, and nothing would do so much to popularize military service as the assurance of freedom from privation and pauperism in old age, when fighting days are done."

VAGARIES OF GERMAN JUSTICE

INTENSE feeling is displayed by the European press in their comment on the condemnation of Maximilian Harden, editor of the *Zukunft*, to four months' imprisonment for libeling Count von Moltke, one of the notorious "camarilla" overthrown by the editor who dared to invade the German court with his muck-rake. As this is the second trial of Harden for the same offense, the first trial resulting in acquittal, the English papers naturally regard the second trial as a gross violation of the common-law maxim against this very thing. *The Saturday Review* (London) thinks the sentence was passed under orders from above. *The Westminster Gazette* (London) declares that as "Herr Harden is found guilty of an offense of which he had previously been found innocent," "it certainly seems as if a legal procedure which permits such contradictions were capable of amendment." Alluding to the Public Prosecutor's "bluff" that he will institute proceedings for perjury against those who previously obtained the condemnation of von Moltke and Eulenburg, the London *Times* thus criticizes the present sentence:

"The consideration that the defendant was acquitted and condemned out of the mouth of the selfsame witnesses and experts, who adjusted their memories and views to suit the exigencies of each occasion, is thought by serious jurists here to invalidate the second trial as much as the first, and to leave an atmosphere of doubt and suspicion that will hardly be dissipated by any proceedings for perjury which it may be thought expedient for the Public Prosecutor to take."

Some of the German newspapers take the same view and think that the law of German criminal procedure needs mending. "It does not often happen," says the *Boersen-Courier* (Berlin), "that two legal trials, dealing with the same charges, are found to present so utterly different an appearance, alike in the inception, the procedure, and the result, as the two Harden suits have exhibited." "From this trial, which has been of such absorbing interest to our people and has attracted such wide notice abroad," remarks the *Taegliche Rundschau* (Berlin), "there must follow a universal acknowledgment of the fact that our procedure in criminal cases and our method of instituting political trials are not perfect, and this defect has had no little part in aggravating the present scandal." "Who is he, high or low," exclaims the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), "who, when he sees the truth so garbled and darkened as it is in our city law courts, can expect to find there any protection for his honor or any adequate satisfaction or recompense for violated rights?" The Conservative *Post* (Berlin) thinks that this second trial has proved that Harden was not speaking by the book and that "when he tried to draw attention to matters relating to the highest nobility or even the relatives of the Kaiser, he relied, as is proved by this trial, upon an empty note-book and uttered threats which he knew were absurd."

That the second trial is practically a defeat of justice is also hinted at by the insinuations of the Liberal *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which remarks significantly that "the opinions which Harden had of the 'Round Table,' or Liebenberg Circle, date from the time of Bismarck." Nor can the present sentence disprove the fact that Eulenburg exercised great influence with the Kaiser, apart from that of ministers or chancellors. Whether there was a camarilla or not is "neither here nor there"; Eulenburg and his set ruled the roost, says the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. To quote further:

"This fact has been so clearly proved that to deny it would be absurd. This influence had nothing to do with legislation or imperial administration, but with the filling of high posts. Why was it that the very name of Eulenburg, if uttered in the presence of an imperial chancellor, drove that gentleman into a paroxysm of rage? The chancellors knew why. They knew, moreover, how the ruler was won over by the immoderate flattery of the Eulenburg circle to act according to his own sweet will, and to initiate movements and take a course which frequently aggravated the difficulties with which his responsible inquirers were confronted."

This paper concludes by the implication that the second verdict will not amount to much as a legal vindication unless it result in the restoration of Eulenburg and von Moltke to the posts from which they had been dismissed.

The majority of the German newspapers declare the sentence legally just, but the *Deutsche Zeitung* (Berlin) thinks it "too mild."

The "publicity" of the trials is found fault with by the *Magdeburger Zeitung* as reflecting upon German legal procedure, altho the blame for this publicity is laid by the *National Zeitung* (Berlin) upon the indiscretion of the Public Prosecutor. Both these papers approve of the condemnation of Harden. The whole trial is laughed at by the *Berliner Zeitung*, as all sixteen parties to it ought to have been in the hospital. Thus we read:

"Harden is sick, Moltke is sick, Schweninger is sick, Eulenburg is sick, Mr. von Elbe is sick, the court-room is as interesting as a hospital when there is a row among the patients. There was one poison with which one and all of them were inoculated, the poison of hatred, malice, and revenge, and these are incurable by any legal sentence."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"THE TIMES" AS AN "EXPLODED SUPERSTITION"—The committal of the London *Times* to the management of Mr. Pearson, styled by Mr. Chamberlain "the champion hustler," gives the more popular newspapers of London a chance to vituperate the paper as a colossal humbug which is now selling itself to the "whole-hoggers" or Protectionists and will be devoted "to securing the taxation of the food of the workers." These are the sentiments of *Lloyd's Weekly News* (London), the most widely circulated organ of the proletariat. Speaking of the comments of the English press on the transfer of the leading London organ to a new management, *Lloyd's* remarks:

"It is difficult for the average Democrat to wade through such pitiable stuff without straining his patience or his sense of humor. Time was, no doubt, when the newspaper founded by John Walter wielded a very real influence on political affairs. At that period political power was confined to a limited section called ruling classes, and the circulation of the journal was limited to people in this position of life. Its influence disappeared as soon as the real voice of the people was raised in Parliament. For the last quarter of a century it has exercised as little real political influence as a monthly or quarterly publication."

The Times has always been on the side of the strong and tyrannical, declares this writer. It supported the Jameson raid; it backed Pigott against Parnell, it incited the Boer War. "The methods of the newspaper, which up to that time was supposed to be the pride of English journalism, were demonstrated to have sunk to the lowest depths of political infamy." Its transfer at this moment is a consistent sequel to its past. To quote:

"Politically, the change in the management of *The Times* makes no material difference. It is another victory for the whole-hoggers, for the tariff-reform extremists. . . . To the democracy *The Times* has always proved itself the steady enemy of reform and progress. It has always championed the cause of the classes against the people. Whatever power and influence it may acquire under the new régime, it is safe to assume that *The Times* will exert it to secure the taxation of the food of the workers. For the present, however, its power is a myth, its influence has vanished. *The Times* remains what it has been for many years—an exploded superstition."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

"MYTHOMANIACS"—CHRONIC LIARS

PEOPLE who are apparently unable to tell the truth, even when there is no reason for falsification, are known to most of us, and they are, it seems, in the parlance of alienists, to be termed "mythomaniacs." It would be easy to find a "shorter" tho perhaps not an "uglier" word. When mythomania merely takes the form of vainglorious boasting, it is not dangerous, tho somewhat tiresome; but when it accompanies malignity, or the desire to harm some one, it may have most serious results. The writer of an article on the subject in *Cosmos* (Paris, November 30) tells us that mythomania is abnormal only in adults; it is natural in most young children. He says:

"Children are poor observers. When asked about a definite fact of which they have been witnesses, it rarely happens that they do not incorporate some details that are quite inexact, either altogether imaginary or suggested unconsciously by their interrogators. They are all more or less mythomaniacs. . . . . .

"This tendency to falsehood and fabulation, characteristic of their age, takes on in the case of some persons a truly morbid aspect, due to its exaggeration. I have collected numerous examples of children's imagining and relating stories in which they are actors, with the evident idea of self-glorification or to excite interest in themselves, but sometimes by precocious perversity, in order to injure others. Dr. Dupré describes as follows the nature and motives of these criminal stories:

"'Certain degenerates, with perversion of the affective instincts, whose weakness and cowardice render them unlikely to commit acts of violence and brutality, are incited by their malignity to insidious acts of treachery and dissimulation, among which falsehood and fabulation naturally offer themselves. Mythomaniac activity appears in such cases as falsehood, calumny, accusation of others, and in complicated acts of simulation and fabulation directed against others and intended to ruin the victim selected by the author of the plot.

"'Perverse or wicked young persons use in the fabrication of their accusatory tales intellectual resources whose richness contrasts with their complete mental poverty. These young criminals exceed, in the ingenuity of their wiles and the resources of their precocious experience, the strength and skill of adults. It was such cases of precocious criminality that the medieval jurists had in mind in excepting from the immunity to punishment generally accorded to children those in whom, as they phrased it, *malitia supplet aetatem* [badness makes up for age].

"'Mythomania is a physiological phenomenon in all children up to a certain point, and it often presents itself in the adult, in a more or less marked degree, which is always the indication of a diseased condition, or, at least, of a certain amount of mental disturbance.'"

Several examples of this curious state of mind were published, some time ago, we are told, by Benjamin Ball. He knew a young physician who often told quite complicated and perfectly probable stories, giving particulars of events in which he was supposed to have taken part, but whose details existed only in his imagination, altho he apparently had no reason for inventing them. This man lied simply for the sake of lying, and sometimes used to say of himself, "I am an abominable liar." Perhaps he mistook dreams for realities. Ball thought that in many cases morbid fabulations are simply dreams prolonged into the waking state. The writer goes on:

"When we narrate an event in which we have taken part, or when we play a part on the stage, we should as far as possible . . . feel the emotions with which we desire to inspire our hearers—

> If thou wouldst have me weep,
> Thou must thyself feel grief.

"And if one succeeds in feeling thus the furies of *Orestes* or the sadness of the abandoned *Ariadne*, he may, with a small amount of imagination and of mental weakness, finally reach the point of believing himself to be the hero that he is impersonating.

"Dr. Trannoy, in a thesis on this subject, tells of a professor of history in a large Paris school who could not speak of the war of 1870, in which he had participated as a volunteer, without naming a large number of engagements in which he claimed to have fought. Unfortunately for him, it frequently happened that he mentioned battles that occurred far apart and almost at the same hour. The wealth of details that he gave, the emotion with which he seemed to live over again the events of these battles, made it impossible to distinguish the actions in which he had really taken part.

"In the mythomania of adults we meet the same types as in that of children. The desire to make oneself interesting, the wish for glory, are the most frequent motives that lead weak intellects to the manufacture of stories; but there is also much perverse fabulation. In the case of hysterical patients, in particular, fabulations, accompanied sometimes by feigned assaults with wounds made by the subjects themselves, are often so well constructed that they have led justice into error and have brought about the condemnaton of the innocent. Such is the well-known case of the unfortunate Lieutenant de la Roncière, who was unjustly convicted in 1835 on the accusation of a hysterical woman and not rehabilitated until 1849.

"The Armand affair, which made so much noise in the south of France toward the close of the Second Empire, is of the same order. In this case a servant, possest with mythomaniac perversity, accused his master of attempted assassination.

"The eminent medicolegist Tardieu showed that this man had succeeded in tying his own hands behind his back, and this little feat became fashionable in drawing-rooms. The accused, however, found it somewhat difficult to prove his innocence.

"Perverse mythomania constitutes a real social danger. The study of mythomania and of its various degrees shows us how unreliable human testimony is; the truth is very difficult to reach in the midst of errors, intentional or unconscious, due to inattention, faults of memory, suggestibility, and simple mythomania, malign or perverse."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CARDBOARD RECEPTACLES FOR LIQUIDS—Methods used successfully to make cardboard articles strong and waterproof, so that this material may be used for vessels and receptacles for liquids, are described by a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris) as follows:

"For some time current use has been made of various utensils of paper or cardboard (which is nearly the same thing, since wood-pulp is always employed), but perfectly impermeable to water. They are at once light and unbreakable, except under considerable shocks, or rather pressures. In this way are made basins and receptacles of all kinds.

"Two or three processes are in general use for obtaining the desired result, and for giving to sheets of cellulose or paper-pulp the proper degree of rigidity and impermeability. Thus, the material has been treated with a hot mixture of asphalt, turpentine, and strong glue dissolved in linseed oil. A process is also used in which the cellulose articles are saturated with a solution of resin in petroleum, linseed oil, and paraffin. Also, and more simply, the surface may be brushed with a solution of varnish in linseed oil; but in this case the whole mass of the wood-pulp does not become hardened.

"A process that is well spoken of consists in immersing the paper articles in a solution of a resinous soap; when this has permeated thoroughly they are placed in a hot bath of zinc chlorid and passed between rollers, then washed and dried in an oven; finally, they are treated with paraffin oil and then vigorously ironed. The interesting feature of this process is that by its means we may obtain objects that remain flexible while acquiring exceptional strength.

"It should also be added that sheets of ordinary paper are sometimes treated in a bath of nitric acid, or in a solution of a nitrate, then piled one on another and subjected at once to considerable pressure. This causes them to adhere and form a perfectly strong sheet of cardboard."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BILLIARDS ON AN OVAL TABLE

THE demonstrated possibility of making, on an ordinary rectangular billiard-table, so-called "nursing" shots that may be indefinitely repeated, has somewhat lessened the interest in the game. Billiards, instead of becoming more exciting as the skill of the contestants increases, often becomes monotonous to the spectator, owing to the adherence of the players to what is known as "top-of-the-table" play. In order to make such unvarying repetition impossible, and to "open up" the game, an oval table has recently been introduced in England. This is described as follows in *The Scientific American* (New York). We read:

Courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

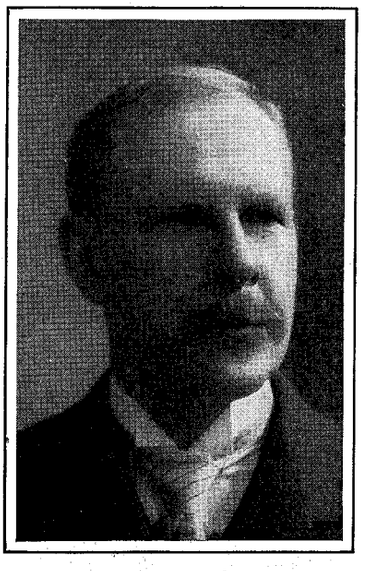
THE OVAL BILLIARD-TABLE.

This billiard-table, without straight lines, is intended to prevent "nursing" and "top-of-the-table" play.

"Tho popularly described as 'oval,' the shape is in reality 'arc-oval,' its form being clearly demonstrated in the accompanying diagram. It is constructed by the arcs of two circles of fixt relative sizes, which approach the figure of an ellipse. This method of construction is essential in eliminating the difficulty in finding the angle vertex on the ever-changing curve of the oval or ellipse.

"This design has been worked out by Mr. J. J. Pearson, an English architect, and he was influenced in his experiments by the fact that, among the many recognized geometrical figures, none approaches in versatility of angle problems those of a curved formation.

"The possibilities of play upon a circular table, which, it may be explained, also serve as a key to all play on the arc-oval table, may be gathered from the second diagram. Here a ball struck from or in line with the center returns direct, or, if played to pass the center at a given distance, returns the same distance on the other side. It will thus be realized that the dividing line of any angle springs from a definite point on the table, in variance to that obtaining on the oblong table, where it is ever at a right angle to the cushion. The table, being enclosed by the arcs of four circles, has four central points."

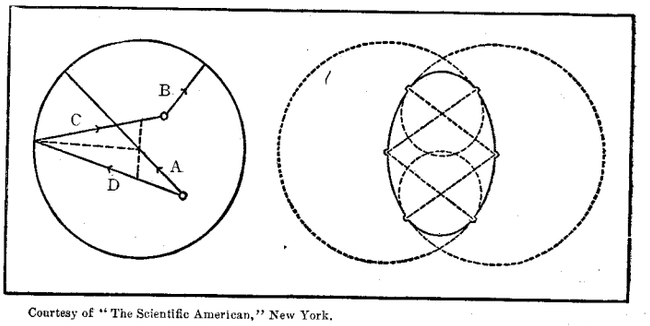


DR. H. H. RUSBY,

Who says that caffein taken in the form of a beverage "tends to the formation of a drug habit."

It will be seen from the diagram that the table is bounded by the arcs of four circles, the arcs of the larger circles forming the longer sides, while the arcs of the small circles constitute the short sides, the pockets (used in the English game) being of the same number as in the oblong table. Instead of becoming more difficult, however, the game is in reality simplified, when the geometry of the angles and the properties of the circle have once been mastered. To quote further:

"The possibilities of the various angles thus placed at the player's disposal are illimitable. The play is considerably opened and rendered more fascinating, while at the same time the difficulties of the divided ball are curtailed. There are many strokes only obtainable in one way on the oblong table which are possible in several upon this latest design, while at the same time playing for safety is impracticable, and repeat strokes are reduced to a minimum. At the same time, according to the experience of those who have tried their skill upon the new table, the balls are always more accessible, the rest is seldom needed, and one does not have to assume difficult attitudes to make a stroke. It is somewhat difficult for the player fresh from the old pattern of table to comprehend the behavior of the balls, which instead of making the designed rebound, often follow a whizzing course round the contour of the cushion at great velocity, and will pass the opponent's ball, which is only standing away from the cushion the distance of its own diameter.



Courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

POSSIBILITIES OF PLAY ON THE OVAL TABLE.

"Those familiar with play on the oblong table, and who have tested the arc-oval design, concede that the latter gives a more scientific basis to the game, and provides far greater possibilities for the exhibition of skill, calculation, delicacy of touch, and execution of stroke. For the equipment of the private house it possesses distinct advantages, and owing to the absence of the awkward right-angular corner, lends itself particularly to the encouragement of billiard play by ladies. Certainly in England its inception is being appreciated, and it is being popularly received."

ARE TEA AND COFFEE INJURIOUS?—In reply to a request for his opinion on the toxicity of caffein, Dr. H. H. Rusby, dean of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, Columbia University, and joint author of the Standard Dispensatory, writes as follows to *The Druggist's Circular* (New York, January):

"The injurious effects of tea- and coffee-drinking have been misrepresented and grossly exaggerated; altho no other beverage is so well adapted to meet natural requirements as plain water, yet the power of adaptability of the human system is such as to enable it to become habituated to the moderate use of caffein beverages without detriment. It is nevertheless true that caffein is a genuine poison, both acute and chronic. Taken in the form of a beverage it tends to the formation of a drug habit, quite as characteristic, tho not so effective, as ordinary narcotics. While not cumulative in substance, it is so in effects, permanent disorders of the cardiac function and of the cerebral circulation resulting from its continued use. When the caffein is taken in more concentrated and seductive forms, confections and the like, such as the 'stored-energy' cubes sold some

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

years ago, the danger of habit formation, and the cumulative results, become correspondingly greater. As a medicinal agent, caffein is one of the most certain and prompt diuretics and cardiac and cerebral stimulants, but given in excess it is capable of seriously impairing the same functions and even of causing death, a result that has not infrequently occurred in medical practise."

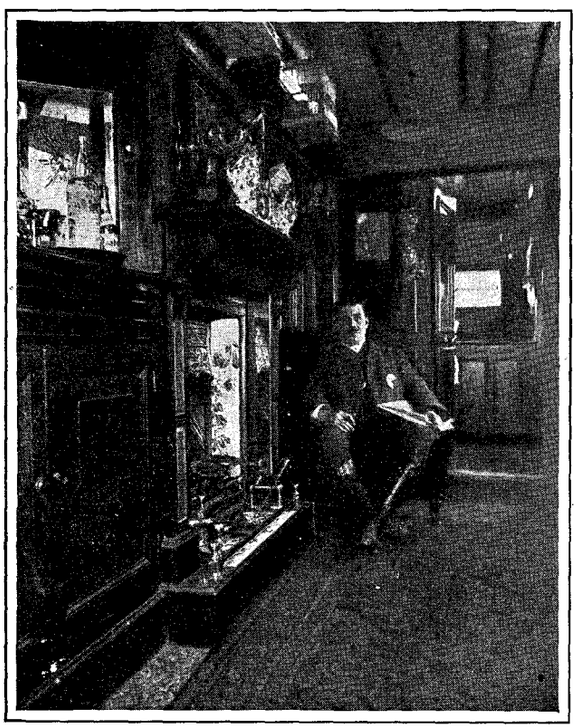
In this connection the paper named above quotes a note from *The Hotel Register* which it regards as of particular interest. It follows:

"Coffee drunkards in Paris are considered as hopeless cases, while those suffering from alcoholic excesses may be 'patched up.'"

A SALESROOM ON WHEELS

A VAN or car that is a combination of salesroom and dwelling-house is described by W. G. Fitz-Gerald in *System* (Chicago, January). This novel scheme of a "gipsy drumming-wagon," we are told, has been successfully used in England by Walden Howard, agent of a wholesale drug-house, to stimulate trade and get in closer touch with dealers. Says the writer:

"No claptrap circus methods were used, be it noted, for such would be out of keeping with the dignity of the firm, which has been established nearly two hundred years. The miniature 'rolling palace' was simply a business convenience of great and proved worth. It made the traveler independent of railroads, hotels, porters, and other modern institutions we are too apt to think indispensable. It was suggested to Mr. Howard that a motor-hauled living-wagon would be better still.



Courtesy of "System," Chicago.

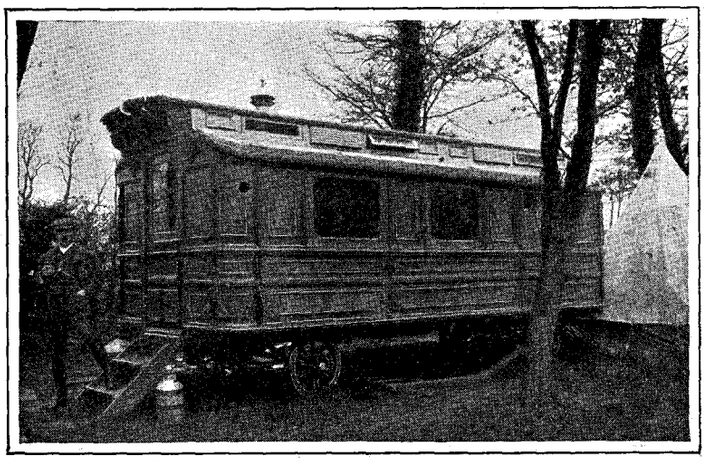
INTERIOR OF THE SALESROOM,

Showing the richness of the furnishings and homelike appearance of the reception-room. Mr. Howard is seen sitting by the fireplace.

He thinks not, however. In going from hamlet to hamlet and town to town speed is really no object at all.

"So 'Captain' Howard will keep to horse haulage, hiring animals at very low rates between his halting-points. He takes a servant with him, and this man lodges each night in village or town. The assistant is half valet and half cook. And while he is clearing up at night his master is busy writing out orders and mapping routes and calls for the morrow.

"The 'house on wheels' is usually expected at its stopping-place, and customers are often entertained at a kind of picnic



Courtesy of "System," Chicago.

"CAPTAIN" WALDEN HOWARD'S TRAVELING SALESROOM.

The horse-drawn vehicle in which he travels about the country taking orders for his wholesale house; the wagon is attractively decorated on the outside so that it serves well as an advertisement for the firm.

lunch, with refreshments of the best. As to the 'Captain,' every one admires his whole-souled devotion to his work; for this sumptuously fitted living-wagon is at once his home and club, store and office. Taken all round the traveler finds this a very healthy life, and with slight modifications it is practicable even in winter.

"It is not found necessary to carry a very large stock of samples; fortunately drugs are small in bulk and often extremely costly. And after all, it is results that count.

"In this respect the innovator is more than content. Understanding thoroughly the psychology of a sale, he invites a prospective customer to dinner in the beautiful little sitting-room of the wagon; and long before the cigars are lighted, the novelty of the whole undertaking, the conspicuous ability of the drummer, and the marked excellence of his goods all combine to produce an order that leaves a dismal outlook for Mr. Howard's competitor in that particular field. I have said no expense was spared on the interior of this curious house on wheels. The carved Burmese-teak fittings would grace a millionaire's yacht. The miniature furniture, too, would do credit to a smart club. And in unexpected closets and cupboards lurk cigars of the finest and cognac of the oldest.

"Like all successes, Mr. Howard's scheme is being imitated. Other big firms are ordering still more ambitious wagons."

MOUNTAIN RAILWAYS AND ALPINE SCENERY—In the opinion of a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, November 30) the opposition of Alpinists to the Swiss mountain railroads is unwarranted. He says:

"It is well known that all the loftiest summits of the Alps are threatened with the invasion of the mountain railway. The Righi was the first victim, then Pilatus, and there have been ten others since.

"The entrance of electricity into the field has given new energy to the enterprise of the engineers. The Jungfrau railway, begun ten years ago, has attained the altitude of 3,415 meters [11,200 feet], and only 700 meters remain before the summit is reached, the last 100 meters being gained by a tunnel elevator through solid rock. This profanation of the virgin mountain has filled with indignation various persons in Switzerland and all the Alpine societies; which has taken the form of a vigorous protest from the English Alpine clubs occasioned by a new railway that has been proposed for the Matterhorn.

"An English branch of the League for the Preservation of the Picturesque Sites of Switzerland has been formed, including many illustrious names, and it has addrest to the Swiss Federal Council

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

a protest against the new projects. Alpinists with strong limbs wish to reserve to themselves the ascent of high summits and the magnificent views that are to be enjoyed there.

"Weaker persons, however, desire also to have a share, and are pushing to completion the mountain railways, ably seconded by promoters of what promise to be lucrative enterprises. Who will win in this struggle?

"In our opinion the question of the destruction of the natural beauties of Switzerland is a weak argument. The line of an electric road is invisible on the sides of the Alpine giants."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WANTED: SCIENCE IN TELEPHONY

THAT the telephone as we have it to-day is by no means a perfect instrument, and that it might be greatly improved by more and better scientific analysis and research work in telephony, is the proposition that Kempster B. Miller sets out to establish in an article contributed to *Telephony* (Chicago, January). Mr. Miller is of opinion that workers in the practise of telephony are in need of more light. He writes:

Courtesy of "Telephony," Chicago.

KEMPSTER B. MILLER,

Who points out the fact that "telephony offers some almost virgin fields for scientific research."

"While some splendid scientific work has been done, the fact remains that the methods employed in the advancement of telephony have been largely of the 'cut-and-dry' order. Things that have not been thoroughly understood have often been glossed over with inadequate explanations. Results have been secured, to be sure, but perhaps telephonists in particular and the world in general have looked on them with too much complacency.

"Strange as it may seem at this late date, telephony offers some almost virgin fields for scientific research, the exploration of which in a truly scientific manner can not fail to uncover truths which will be of great value."

The author quotes as a notable and recent example of what may be accomplished by scientific methods the work of Dr. M. I. Pupin, of Columbia University, who has developed, by strictly mathematical means, a method of improving transmission in telephone lines by interposing coils of certain characteristics at stated intervals. By this system telephone conversation may be carried on at greater distances over circuits that cost much less. We read further:

"As a basis of further work toward the betterment of telephone transmission, we should know more about voice currents and the effect on the ear of the vibrations which they produce. The problem therefore is not wholly one of electricity or physics—it is in large measure physiological. We hear much about the effects of the various frequencies on the quality of sound, but very little about the effect of varying the *phase relations* between these frequencies. . . . . .

"It is becoming more and more apparent that the modern telephone transmitter can not retain its prestige in the light of physical analysis. It is believed that if the wave form of the telephone current which results from the action of the transmitter could be studied in detail it would be found to utterly fail in the 'faithful reproduction of the sound-waves' that tradition has attributed to it. Those who have studied telephone transmission know that part of the success in a transmission is due not to the instruments or to the line, but to the adaptability of the human ear and mind. In other words, one does not hear all that he thinks he hears in a telephone, but the ear and the mind. taking the context as a guide, supply many deficiencies.

"Telephonists feel pretty well satisfied with the receiver as a responding device. Perhaps, however, in the light of more complete knowledge, even this and the many other things used in the transmission systems, to say nothing of the circuit arrangements, could be materially bettered in the light of greater knowledge of fundamental conditions."

As a further example of the things that need to be done in telephony, Mr. Miller cites the elimination of the so-called "side-tone" in the receiver, by which is meant the effect on the telephone receiver of sounds striking the diaphragm of the transmitter at its own station. He goes on:

"It is gratifying that the largest operating companies and some of the larger manufacturing companies are establishing well-equipped laboratories for the trying out and developing of new ideas. It is doubtful, however, whether in general these laboratories are getting at the bottom of things, so to speak, from the real scientific standpoint. It is perhaps not to be expected that laboratories maintained for strictly commercial purposes should do this to best advantage. Such work is more often done in our universities, and it is from them that much good could come if the proper interest could be aroused. I have heard prominent telephone engineers express the wish that the universities would give this matter serious attention, not with the idea of turning out ready-made engineers, but rather for the purpose of advancing the scientific knowledge available on the subject of telephony."

THE COLOR OF THE SEA

AN attempt to measure accurately the color of the sea in different places and at different times, and to make use of the results in a systematic way, to the advantage of navigators, fishermen, etc., is described in *La Nature* (Paris) by Prof. J. Thoulet, of the University of Nancy. Of the difficulties of observation and the instrument that overcomes them he writes:

"The color of the sea at a given place varies according to the manner in which it is observed. Seen from the top of a cliff or the bridge of the vessel the color depends on a considerable number of variables, among which may be mentioned the actual color of the water, which is a pure azure, the various phenomena of absorption, refraction, reflection, and diffusion of light, the influence of suspended particles, whether colored or not, the exterior light, the cloudiness of the sky, the height of the sun above the horizon, the state of agitation of the water, the temperature, the quantity of salts in solution, the neighborhood, distance, and nature of the bottom. In reality, these causes, each of which has been studied separately and is now well known, are so numerous that it would be quite correct to affirm that if, at the same instant, an observer could look at the same portion of sea from two different viewpoints, he would see it in different tints.

"The notation of sea-color, in such conditions, must necessarily be very rough and approximate, and will never have real scientific character. If it were otherwise, a painter would need but a single flat tint to represent it. The artist's task would be prodigiously simplified, it is true; but art would hardly reap the same advantage.

"If, as Professor Wittstein first suggested, we take a mirror, inclined at 45° and fixt to the end of a rod, immerse it completely, while keeping it in the upper layers of the water, and look directly downward at it, we have quite a different case. Here we are looking along a practically infinite extent of water, equally illuminated in all its parts, and, as there is no reflection, the tint is perfectly uniform, transparent, and comparable to that of a fine limpid glass. By turning the mirror about with the rod, the direction of the illumination is altered without changing any other condition, so that the color remains essentially unchanged, the depth of the shade alone being altered. . . . Thus it becomes possible

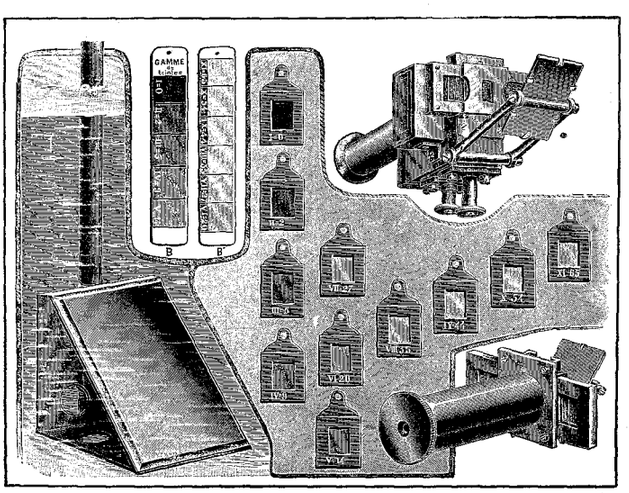
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to appreciate surely and scientifically the tint of sea-water in one locality and at a determinate moment."

To establish a scale of tints by reference to which the degree of color may be defined, Professor Forel, the Swiss meteorologist, used two standard colored solutions—a yellow one of bichromate of potash, and a blue one of ammoniacal sulfate of copper. These are mixt in centesimal proportions and designated by the percentage of yellow, so that, for instance, 17 signifies the color of a mixture of 17 parts of the standard yellow liquid with 83 of the blue. The trouble with this scale is that the standard solutions lose color with age and that liquids are difficult to carry about safely to the different places of observation. Professor Thoulet has devised what he regards as a simple and equally effective plan. He uses a series of eleven bits of glass covered with gelatin films dyed with the appropriate shades. These are used with a hollow "colorimetric" tube or are enclosed in little frames of their own and employed separately. To measure the color of the sea the inclined mirror is submerged and the corresponding colored glass is selected. In simpler and merely approximate observations, Professor Thoulet uses a strip of board on which his color series is painted in oils. What is the use of all this? The writer assures us that it is susceptible of practical application of high value. He says:

"In the first place, navigation will profit by charts in which the results of color-observations will be graphically represented by isochromatic curves and regions analogous to the isothermals, etc., so well known in oceanography. According to recent information the approach to the dangerous waters of Cape Guardafui is recognizable by a very clear alteration in the color of the sea. As colorimetric data are easily noted, even in foggy or rainy weather, many accidents might be avoided if a ship could detect danger by so simple a means, and modify her course accordingly. . . . . .

"The coloration of the sea may possibly be related to the nature of its 'plankton'—a name by which is designated the mass of animalcules or of vegetable matter floating freely in the water and subjected only to the exterior physical, chemical, and mechanical conditions of the sea. Here also investigation is needed; for if this is really the case, as is very probable, the fisherman may make use of the fact that the plankton serves as food for fish, to ascertain the nature of his fishing-ground. Whether he seeks herring, sardine, or some other fish, he will thus know in advance whether he will have good, average, or bad luck; and he will act accordingly. With a thermometer and a colorimetric scale, fishing will cease to be what it is to-day—alas—in France—a pure matter of chance with all its errors and uncertainties, and will become what it ought to be, and what it is more and more becoming abroad, a rational and systematic industry based on rigorous and precise scientific data."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

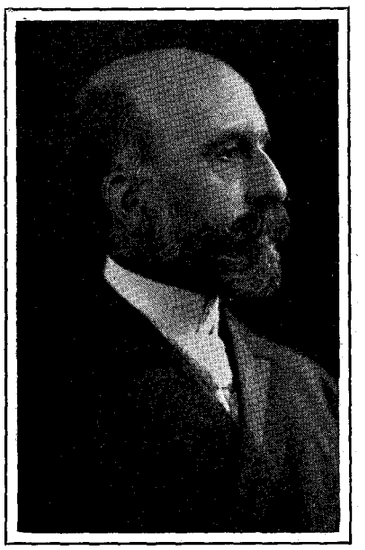


INSTRUMENTS TO DETERMINE THE COLOR OF THE SEA.

Wittstein's 45° mirror, colorimetric scale, colorimetric glasses, colorimetric telescope, colorimetric tube.

RELATION OF SCIENCE TO MAN

THAT no social science is worthy of the name which does not deal in the last analysis with human personality, and that the place of any science in the scale "between triviality and importance" is fixt by its cooperation with other sciences to ascertain what there is in men and how this may best be brought out—these are propositions laid down by Prof. Albion W. Small, of Chicago University, in *The American Journal of Sociology* (Chicago). As editor of this journal, Professor Small recently sent out a series of questions along this line to twenty-seven sociologists of high standing, of whom only six answered. The replies seem to show, Professor Small thinks, a "prevalent contempt for live questions on the bearings of different parts of social science upon one another." Students are interested each in his narrow range of studies, and not in their connection or interaction. This condition, Dr. Small observes, "does credit to nobody." He writes:



PROF. ALBION W. SMALL.

The sciences are all merely "so many triflings with capricious conceits about life," he believes, unless they help tell us what is in man and how he can realize his possibilities.

"There is one question, and one only, which in the last analysis gives social science under any name first-rate dignity. However we may phrase the question, it amounts to this: What is potentially in human beings, and how may human beings who have begun to be conscious of themselves make the most headway in realizing these possibilities? So far as I am able to see, this question is closer on the track of the last meaning we can discover for life than any other. I can see nothing but hysterics in any human activity whatsoever which is not in some way contributing its quota toward answering this question. Sciences all seem to me so many triflings with capricious conceits about life, unless each in its way is cooperating with all other investigations of human experience in working out the completest report possible upon the main question. In the last resort, the place of any science in the gamut between triviality and importance must be fixt by the degree of its participation in this cooperative inquiry."

There is, Professor Small finds, a "chaos of opinions" about the relations of social sciences to one another, and people are pursuing "faddishly isolated social curiosity-hunting" without caring whether it is related to anything else than individual whim. Back of all this, he asserts, is "indifferentism or agnosticism" about any main meaning which gives the incidents of life a scale of values. This he regards as an unfortunate state of affairs. He goes on:

"We either do or do not believe that there is an underlying moral economy which it is the interest of all mankind to know. We either believe or we do not believe that every specialization of knowledge about society is on trial until it connects up with all that can be ascertained about the entire system of moral economy which human evolution demonstrates. The attitude of the social scientists in the United States points to a considerable preponderance of opinion that the idea of an underlying moral economy in the affairs of men is a myth. If this is so, then we may take our pick of the interests which we shall think and act about, and our choice makes no difference. If it is not so, if men's actions tend to promote or to retard some central process, then it makes a mighty difference if in thought or deed we assume the contrary."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

TO HELP COUNTRY BOYS

THAT the country boy finds more temptations to do wrong and fewer helps to do right than his brother in the city, is the opinion of Mr. F. W. Pearsall, secretary of the New York State Committee of the Y. M. C. A., tho there are others who maintain that the country boy has the best chance, by a long way, to grow up a decent man. Agreeing with Mr. Pearsall is Prof. Myron Scudder, who is quoted by *The News* of the Y. M. C. A. (New York) to the following effect:

"The country situation is a very important and menacing one. I can say after twenty-five years' experience in the educational work of country districts that the tendency in the country life of children is distinctly downward. An ever-increasing number of undesirable men are drifting into farm labor, and it is far easier for a boy to go wrong in the country than in the city. It is a bad place to-day to bring up a boy. The farmer has the latest magazines, and his house is better heated and lighted than ever before, but the improvement in his condition does not reach down to the children, and the expulsive forces of country life are depopulating the farming districts. We must introduce some force into country life which will make it more attractive and tend to hold the younger generation in the country. The Y. M. C. A. is such a force. The church is dead, but unburied. There seems no hope for the country church to-day, unless somebody like the Y. M. C. A. can come in and vivify it."

The County Department of the Y. M. C. A. is extending its work into the country towns and "giving the country boy an equal chance with the city young man, the college student, and the railroad man." Some account of its work is given by *The News* in the following:

"Recent reports coming to the International County Department tell of its peculiar success. Among the correspondence is a letter from the selectmen of a town in Essex County, Mass., tendering thanks to the official in charge for the good influences apparent on a group of high-school fellows, who the year previous had driven eight different teachers out of the principalship. In the same county a short time before, two young men united with the church; these were the first male accessions in any church in that town for six years. These young men are becoming moral factors in the community. One of them is now superintendent of a Sunday-school, and the other president of a Christian Endeavor Society. The lack in the country churches, which has long been recognized, is that of the masculine element in its management and meetings. These county associations seem to be supplying this in a considerable measure where they have been at work.

"Eighteen Sunday-schools in a Minnesota county, with 1,395 scholars, have but thirteen men teaching in its Bible-classes, but in another county the department supplied fifteen young men as teachers to Bible-classes through its training; while in a New Jersey town an Association group provided leaders for a mission Sunday-school among street boys from its effectively taught classes.

"Many pastors of weak and struggling churches in the small towns in the country had looked upon the Y. M. C. A. as an interloper and a possible rival, which would deflect the attention of young men from the services of the church. These fears are shown to have been groundless. In a Maine village of 300 population, where there are only five male members under twenty-five years of age in the two churches, twenty-six young men are now in the County Association Bible-class. This includes several fellows who have been known as 'terrors.' Four of them have now joined the church. Accession from these Bible-classes have nearly doubled the number of young men in the church. Strange to say, the leader of this class is a Syrian, now a respected merchant, who came to the town some years before as a pack-pedler.

"In Oneida County there is a Bible-study group of fifteen made up of young men brought up in a canal-boat-builder's community among the worst kind of influences, and seven of these have been led to unite with the church.

"Strange to say, one of the most influential leaders for good in a Minnesota group of country boys was a few years ago the most reckless dare-devil in town, altho the son of a minister. Among the twenty-nine 'converts' in an Iowa county, were included the captain of a high-school football team, the catcher of the baseball nine, and a young lawyer who had been a wife-beater, and recently run a big dance in opposition to the meetings held in the town.

"A young Norwegian, who was a member of a Minnesota group, attracted attention of the county secretary by his cleverness, ability, and character. Because of the training given him he is now a Sunday-school field missionary among the Norwegians in South Dakota."

These county associations are taking a lead in athletics in their sections by organizing field meets which attract the attention of the country around. Further:

"These are conducted on a 'clean-sport' and 'fair-play' principle, which the associations have introduced into the cities. Boys are held under Christian influences by this combination of athletics, Bible study, and social service which holds them at the time they usually leave the church and Sunday-school. The Bible-classes are popular; for instance, three hundred older boys and younger men are found in the Bible-classes taught by older boys and young men in Lenawee County, Mich. Much of his popularity depends upon the class-leader, as in a county association in a lumber community in Maine, the Bible-class of twenty-two young men have for their teacher a former crack college athlete, who is the principal of the high school.

"When the association begins to work in a section there are oftentimes no Christian young men. This was so in an Iowa town where, when a Bible-class of twenty men was formed, only one man was a Christian, but to-day there is only one of them who is not a Christian. Sometimes the students of these classes drive from three to five miles to attend a Bible-class, which may be held in a home or schoolhouse. At Grand Junction, Ia., the largest class is made up of the members of the Masonic lodge, who are studying the life of Christ, from his birth to resurrection, as typified in the old temple worship.

"But the County Associations' methods of work are not all limited to Bible-classes nor to athletics, lectures and entertainments are arranged, and evening educational classes according to the needs of the men. In the summer the boys camp together.

"It seems that this department of the organization is to effect in a very vital manner the conditions of life among the young men in the smaller towns and the country communities, where 55 per cent. of the young men and boys of the United States live."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE REPUDIATES "CHRISTIAN PSYCHOLOGY"—Christian Psychology, which is showing itself as a vigorous movement organized for the healing of bodily ills, is not to be mistaken as a phase of Christian Science. Bishop Fallows, who is heading the movement in Chicago, is definite on this point; now the Christian Scientist, on his side, asserts that there will be no dealings with the Christian Psychologist. Speaking for Mrs. Eddy, Mr. Archibald McLellan declares in *The Christian Science Sentinel* (Boston) that "her teachings show that she can not indorse as Christianity the two distinctly contradictory statements and points of view contained in the term 'Christian psychology'—otherwise Christian materialism." Christian psychology, this writer goes on to maintain, "is equivalent to Christian phrenology, physiology, and mythology, whereas Jesus predicated and demonstrated Christian healing on the basis of Spirit God." The teaching of Jesus, from the Christian-Science standpoint, is here still further elucidated:

"He never complicated Spirit with matter, never taught the finite opposite of God, Spirit, infinity, All. Theology means one God, and Christianity is not founded on any other basis except one God, one infinite, and that infinite divine Love. God is Spirit, and they that worship him must worship in truth. As revealed in Christian Science, God is unconscious of matter, for if he is Spirit, and All, he can not know aught that would be the very unlikeness of himself in quantity, quality, and divinity.

"Neglect of this, the real meaning of Christianity, resulted in a loss of the power to heal the sick centuries ago, and to-day also

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

there are those who are casting lots for Christ's seamless robe, but by their failure to perceive the oneness of Spirit they also will lose the truth of Christianity, and thus be unable to demonstrate it upon the divine Principle which Jesus taught, namely, one God, one infinite, hence no matter. Christianity without this essential science of Christian truth—the oneness of Spirit—is left without a perfect principle and without scientific demonstration thereof. In other words, they who drop Spirit as the one and all of Christianity, thereby lose the demonstration of the power of Spirit, through Christ, to heal the sick and cleanse the leper, to destroy sin, disease, and death.

"Mrs. Eddy has shown that she loves all that tends toward Christianity; hence she loves Catholics and Protestants—Methodists, Congregationalists, Baptists, Quakers, Shakers—all save those who stand still and entertain no desire for Christianity."

MR. ELLIS ON THE "GIFT OF TONGUES"

MR. W. T. ELLIS, who made the world-tour of inspection of the various missionary enterprises of the churches, has given some startling testimony concerning the gift of tongues among Hindu Christians. *The Presbyterian Standard* (Charlotte, N. C.), quoting from his address before the Montreat convention last July, cites the following passage:

"These girls were pleading for a visitation of the Spirit of God for India—the Spirit of God had come to them and endued them with the spirit of intercessory prayer, and some of these girls who did not understand English were praying in English; some of the girls who did not understand Greek were praying in Greek; some of them were praying in Hebrew; some of them were praying in tongues that no man can interpret. I do not know what it means—the facts are there—I testify to them."

The above journal further quotes Mr. Ellis as suggesting that God is "revealing himself to the poor and the ignorant and the heathen as he revealed himself on the day of Pentecost." This, however, seems to stagger *The Presbyterian Standard*, which goes on to say:

"It was expected of Mr. Ellis that he would tell the 'truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.' It has been assumed that in all of his splendid addresses he was speaking without fear or favor, and giving facts and impressions free from the colorings of prejudice against, or partiality for the cause of missions. This assumption of his calm, judicial temper has contributed no little to the profound impression which he has made. His hearers and readers have not felt called upon to make any allowance for the bias of an advocate, or the enthusiasm of a devotee. From a man to whom has been accorded such a dispassionate judgment the words that we have quoted are surprizing, to say the least of it. . . . . .

"Surely this is remarkable. While returned missionaries have been rehearsing to us the glory of God's wonderful works among the heathen, not one of them, in the ardor of his loftiest enthusiasm has suggested any recurrence of the scenes of Pentecost. It remained for this unbiased witness, sent forth by a relentless press to spy out and report the unvarnished facts, to bring back a story far surpassing in its marvel anything that we have hitherto heard! He has laid the missionaries in the shade, and made a demand on our faith beyond anything that we have yet been asked to believe."

What are we going to do about it? asks this paper, and it goes on to state the case for the witness in these terms:

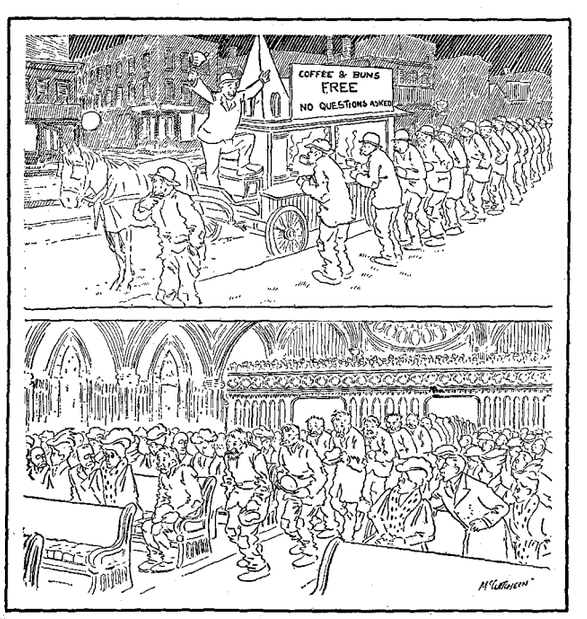
"We do not wish to discredit Mr. Ellis; we prize too highly the magnificent contributions which he has made to the rising tide of missionary interest. Our hearts have rejoiced, and thanked God for such a voice, as we have read his thrilling appeals to the Christian manhood of the church. . . . His addresses are as the clarion note of the trumpet, and seem to be rousing the strongholds of heathenism. We would not abate one jot of the enthusiasm which they are evoking.

"At the same time can we permit his deliberate testimony to that which is manifestly miraculous, and which he himself parallels to Pentecost, to pass unchallenged? From the days of Montanus in the second century down to our own day there have been, from time to time, sects of enthusiasts claiming the 'gift of tongues.' At this very hour there are, in more than one State of our Union, earnest souls who make this claim. But all the while, that which passes for conservative orthodoxy has branded this claim an evidence of fanaticism. Are we now to revise our judgment in deference to Mr. W. T. Ellis? If so, are we going to give these earnest souls in our own land the benefit of this revision? Or shall we rest our faith only on the testimony of Mr. Ellis, and grant that alone in far-distant India God has been graciously pleased to duplicate Pentecost?

"We may say for ourselves that we have no zeal in the behalf of skepticism. The idea of genuine Pentecostal miracles is not in the least repellent to us. But 'at the mouth of two or three witnesses shall every word be established.' It would seem to be only fair in a case of this kind to have confirmatory testimony from some of our numerous missionaries in India."

THE CHURCH AND THE "DOWN-AND-OUTS"

THE blame often heaped upon the church for its social neglects loses force by missing the mark of the church's actual failure. In saying this the Chicago *Interior* makes allusion to the glee of "certain persons" over a cartoon of John T. McCutcheon's published in the Chicago *Tribune*. The certain persons referred to are described as those "always ready to applaud when a shaft of sarcasm strikes the church." McCutcheon's cartoon "shows a line of 'bums' marching down the center aisle of a beautiful Gothic church. A well-drest congregation in the pews gazes at the newcomers with vast astonishment." The origin of the cartoon is shown in another sketch representing a coffee-wagon standing at the curb of a Chicago street and dealing out a free lunch. It represents, says *The Interior*, "an actual coffee-wagon which a Chicago bank official drove into the slums and from which



IF THE DOWN-AND-OUTS CAME TO CHURCH.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

with his own hands he passed out a cup of coffee and two rolls to every comer." The cartoonist derived his idea from one among the six hundred forlorn drifters who called out, "This is the best church I ever heard of." The writer in *The Interior*, taking his

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

cue from the cartoon and its implication, states the case of the church from the point of view of the church itself:

"*It is no reproach to Christianity that so-called 'class churches' spring up in various communities.*

"By gravitations which the church neither sets in motion nor is capable of stopping, communities classify themselves. The church must not create classes, but any class it finds in any place it must preach to. The neighborhood church is the ideal type always; but by very necessity of definition the neighborhood church takes on new characteristics in every new neighborhood. A church suitable to its environment is a worthy church.

"*The church is not reproached by the refinement of its adherents.*

"Christianity, if it puts anything into a man, puts into him a spirit of cleanliness. A vagabond, if he went to church twice, would be something better than a vagabond. The atmosphere of the place would compel him to clean up, and the principles of the place would bring him enough thrift for respectable raiment. Whoever is taught to love God learns to love the seemly and beautiful. Church houses that show taste and congregations that evince gentility are inevitable evolutions of religion.

"*The church is not reproached by preaching that gets over the comprehension of some 'men in the street.'*

"If a man has submerged himself in debauchery to the point of brutalization, some things which the pulpit is bound to say will be very much worse than Greek to him. Naturally, the prodigal among the husks of the swine-field is thinking more covetously of 'bread enough and to spare' than of lost purity and honor. And the pity of the world is all this enormous prodigalism with hunger all in its stomach. But the hope of the world is that other fraction of the race which, hungry at heart, is learning to covet truth and right and spiritual living more than any or all bodily good. And to that fraction the church has a duty which it dare not neglect. It must maintain a pulpit to speak spiritual things to the spiritual. But such a pulpit will scarcely capture the attention of the aimless and debased.

"*So there are many reasons why a visit of the 'down-and-outs' would surprize some churches—honest reasons.*"

But by these things, the writer points out, "the church is not vindicated." There are reproaches which do lie against the ordinary Christian attitude of the day, he asserts, with the addition that "in spirit the church offends far more than in practise." We read further:

"*The church is reproached by the narrowness of its neighborhoodness.*

"A community has not only a perfect right but a holy duty to maintain a church for its own families. But it performs a holy duty sinfully when it feels no care whether other communities have churches as suitable for their families. It's the care that counts. Christians may give money for 'home missions,' but not money-giving—nothing but caring—will remove the reproach.

"*The church is reproached by failure to provide preaching that will stir the aimless and debased.*

"The business of lofty spiritual culture in established Christian congregations is exceedingly attractive. There are always men eager for that task. But gripping sin in hardened lives, hammering at the rock of stupidity and ignorance, coming to close quarters with dirt and suffering and shame—all this isn't pleasant. The church, in both its ministers and its laymen, dodges the job on every excuse that looks half-way plausible. But it's work that has to be done, or the whole history of Jesus is belied in the lives of his disciples.

"*The church is reproached by dearth of personal fellow-feeling for the wretched.*

"All of us have a theoretic sympathy for people who have a hard time to get along. But the most of us stay as far away as possible from where we'd be likely to encounter actual cases of hardship. The Master went out to hunt for sorrow and suffering.

"The reason why the curbstone 'bum' called the coffee-wagon a church was because there was a man inside who had come out to meet hungry men that he would only have heard of if he had stayed at home. Doubtless the banker had heard a sermon that the 'bum' wouldn't have understood. But the banker brewed understanding in the coffee, and the 'bum' got the flavor there.

"This finally:

"*Your church may be all right even if the 'down-and-outs' don't attend it. But you're wrong if you'd hate to see them coming in.*"

MODERN RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION

WHEN Mr. René Bazin, member of the French Academy, was recently asked, apropos of the present condition of religion in France, whether the world was witnessing a dissolution, or an evolution, of the religious idea, he answered, "Neither; we are witnessing a persecution." In this remark, he was not alluding to the Law of Separation in France, the confiscation of church property, and the expulsion of the clergy from their immemorial homes, says Ch. Woeste, writing in the *Revue Générale* (Brussels); he referred to the persecution waged against the church by scientists and philosophers of the day. They wage intellectual war upon Christianity, he says, and lead the ignorant to assent to theories which they do not and can not understand. They persecute Christianity by scattering the seeds of moral plague among the people. He quotes as example the words of a French college president, Mr. Lèmeere, uttered in 1907: "Dense is the darkness of our ignorance; we are advancing tiptoe through a profound night. But the fantoms raised by the imagination of our terrified ancestors are gradually vanishing. We are already beginning to see light. . . . We have learned that we are not the creatures of an anthropomorphous god, but the children of energy."

"The children of energy," repeats Mr. Woeste, and adds, "if Mr. Lèmeere thinks that in such an acknowledgment as this men can 'see light,' he is the only person who thinks so."

The bombarding of old and settled beliefs, declares this writer, has driven the common lay people, among whom the extreme views of atheism and unbelief have been disseminated in popular form, to seek other places of refuge. As Mr. Woeste observes:

"Under the influence of the new movement the serenity of life has disappeared. Men are seeking for some relief from the darkness in which the destiny of mankind has become involved. They hope to find a recompense for disappointed hope in earthly enjoyments. They have altogether broken with the spirit of renunciation; they intoxicate themselves with excitements, but, as in the presence of believers they are obliged to assume a certain attitude, and as they detest charity just as deeply as they detest faith and as they have abandoned hope, they declare themselves the champions of the solidarity of the human race and make a profession of altruism."

He enlarges on the way in which high and low who have been intellectually persecuted by ridicule and logic and driven from their faith "wallow in pleasure."

It is in the same strain that Charles Guignebert, professor of the history of Catholicism in the Sorbonne, speaks of the perplexities of the clergy before the hostile and intolerant spirit which science and modern criticism are alleged to manifest toward religion. He thus describes in *La Grande Revue* (Paris) the attitude of the French priests:

"Among the really educated members of the French clergy, some have come to the conclusion that the Christian faith lacks foundation, and with vain cries of anguish they appeal to the official teachers Rome has given them, and then with their own hands proceed to demolish the citadel. Others, who desire at any cost to avoid a collapse of faith, cling with desperation to the traditional dogmas, while they proclaim that 'something must be done'; that the massive edifice of medieval theology is a bad dwelling-place for modern thought, and that the actual intellectual needs of the day must somehow be met by the church. Unfortunately while they show plainly enough that the pickax is to be used, they naturally forbear to say where its work is to stop. A third class of priests, who have been puzzled from the first advent of doubt, resolutely refuse to listen to any rumors from without, and do their best to refrain from thinking in earnest, and shun every form of literature that is not approved by the Index. There are others, still, who think to delude themselves with the idea that they can fortify their peace of mind by uttering against the 'outside philosophers,' *i.e.*, the lay searchers after truth, all the objections, the invectives, the abuse, and the maledictions long since consecrated by unbroken and accepted tradition."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART

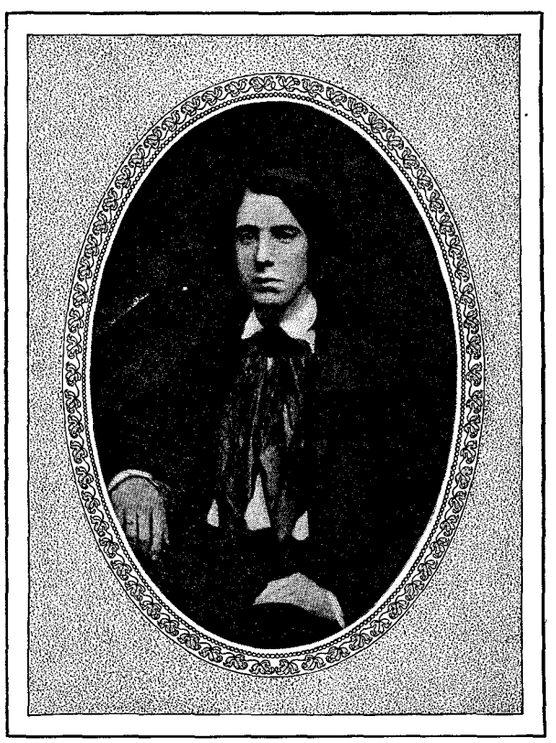
A POET AND MAN OF BUSINESS

MR. EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN, who died on Saturday, January 18, is quoted as having said, "At thirty I went into the Stock Exchange because I needed to be independent in order to write and study." His career furnishes a moral for "the average man of business" who "cares for nothing beyond his routine." The average man is contrasted, by the New York *Evening Post*, with this poet, man of letters, and man of affairs whose end was a response to a sudden summons almost while the pen was in his hand. Says the journal above mentioned:

"Your average man of business cares for nothing beyond his routine. When out of his office he is at a loss for ways to kill time. He can not retire, because he will have nothing to do. His life would be richer if he could cultivate a taste for some intellectual recreation, could read history, essays, or poetry with discrimination, or could collect books or paintings or statuary with intelligence. It is not necessary to match Mr. Stedman's accomplishments; but his happy life is an example to those of us who in getting and spending lay waste our powers. In his genial old age he was a fine specimen of sustained intellectual interest and serviceable friendship. With great simplicity, yet with honest pride, he cherished a literary tradition of which few exemplars remain."

Indeed, in the view of one who writes to the New York *Sun* and signs himself "T.," Mr. Stedman's death, "as an event in the history of a nation's literature," brings to a close a definitely marked period. He goes on:

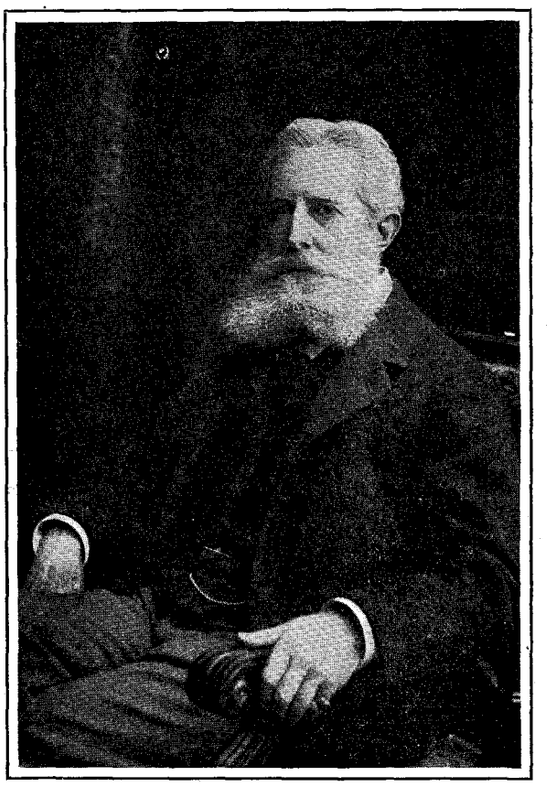
"Bayard Taylor, Stedman, and Aldrich were at the head of a 'school' of American poetry almost as distinct in its nature and niche as the more renowned New-England group. Contemporaries of these poets are still with us, and some are yet uttering occasional notes reminiscent of the earlier day; but the edifice was completed a decade or more ago. The builders were unusually fortunate in being spared to witness the mellowing of their creation. Death found them full of years and honors, blest in the knowledge that the palace of their art, tested, gave assurance of vitality and promise of endurance.



MR. STEDMAN AS A YOUNG MAN.
From an old daguerreotype.

"Stedman, the 'banker-poet,' was a genuine New Yorker; he began right, at the very start, by being born elsewhere. Briefly reviewed, these are the facts of his long life:

"Born in Hartford, Conn., October 8, 1833, he entered Yale with the class of '53, and while there, it is recorded, excelled in Greek and in English composition, taking first prize in a *Yale Lit.* competition with the poem 'Westminster Abbey'; but a student prank



EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN.
His happy life, says the New York *Evening Post*, "is an example to those of us who in getting and spending lay waste our powers." His poem on "The Undiscovered Country" will be found in the department of "Current Poetry" in this number.

—so it is darkly alluded to in various sketches—brought his undergraduate career to an abrupt termination. This incident, recalling the class poem that Lowell didn't deliver at Harvard (chapel cuts!), charmingly offsets the indictment for superhuman placidity of virtue sometimes brought against Longfellow.

"Twenty years later, after an interval first of nomad adventure then of hard, serious work, Stedman tasted the sweetness of a generous revenge. The prophet became honored in a new country. The damnatory color ran from the black sheep's wool, and the university hastened to call him back to the academic fold. In 1869 he was restored to the roll of his class and awarded the master's degree. In 1853 he married Laura Hyde Woodworth, and the following year he became editor of a country paper in Connecticut. Then he wrote editorially for the New York *World*, and was war correspondent for that paper from '61 to '63. In the latter named year he suffered financial reverses, and with the profest intention of acquiring a competency that would make it possible for him to devote his entire time to literary work he gave up journalism and became a banker. In a dozen years he had 'made good' in both respects; the 'Victorian Poets' was published in 1875. . . . . .

"Yet, with all his varied activities, business by day and literature at night, Mr. Stedman was never a hermit. He went frequently to the theater and the opera. His conversation was witty, with a dash of the business man's brisk bluntness, but always genial and sympathetic. He was a hard worker, a brave man, and a loyal friend.

"There is one poem in which Stedman is revealed both as man

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and as poet. It is not merely Stedman's—it is Stedman. In it—as tho a merchant had been able by an exhibition of goods on a single counter to advertise his entire stock—is epitomized this poet's production. The very title, 'Pan in Wall Street,' with its felicitous conjunction of the mythological deity and the very center of modern business enterprise, is significant. The verse itself suggests these characteristics: imagination, native Americanism, classic lore. 'Peter Stuyvesant' represents Stedman's muse in its lighter vein; 'Alectryon' is Greek in subject, form, and spirit. 'Pan in Wall Street' weds the two styles.

"A little ragged lad, transplanted from his native land of sun and song to our colder clime—a 'dago' with a 'grind organ'—

> Just where the Treasury's marble front
> Looks over Wall Street's mingled nations;
> Where Jews and Gentiles most are wont
> To throng for trade and last quotations—

There the poet heard 'a strange, wild strain sound high above the modern clamor'—the notes of the expatriate minstrel.

> The bulls and bears together drew
> From Jauncey Court and New-street Alley,
> As erst, if pastorals be true,
> Came beasts from every woodland valley.

"Look more closely, man of business, into the crowd that gathers; did *you* ever, in Wall Street on a busy day, behold 'a Broadway Daphnis, on his tryst with Lais at the Brooklyn Ferry'? And then:

> A one-eyed Cyclops halted long,
> In tattered cloak of army pattern,
> And Galatea joined the throng—
> A blowsy, apple-vending slattern;
> While old Silenus staggered out
> From some new-fangled lunchhouse handy,
> And bade the piper, with a shout,
> To strike up 'Yankee Doodle Dandy!'

"Just as the foolery threatens to grow tiresome comes the relief of this strain of genuine poetry:

> O heart of Nature, beating still,
> With throbs her vernal passion taught her—
> Even here, as on the vine-clad hill
> Or by the Arethusan water!
> New forms may fold the speech, new lands
> Arise within these ocean portals,
> But Music waves eternal wands—
> Enchantress of the souls of mortals!

"Thus mused the poet when

> Among us trod
> A man in blue, with legal baton,
> And scoffed the vagrant demigod,
> And pushed him from the step I sat on.
> Doubting, I mused upon the cry
> 'Great Pan is dead!'—and all the people
> Went on their ways; and clear and high
> The quarter sounded from the steeple.

"Better than the pathos of 'Bohemia,' the character-study of 'The Blameless Prince,' the music of the songs, the poems of nature, is this wholly human little skit, gathering in thirty lines a wealth of all—pathos, music, eloquent expression, facile riming.

"Poet, critic, and man of affairs, Edmund Clarence Stedman was a good specimen of the manhood of America, of that paradoxical race which is at once the most ideal-loving and the hardest-working of the nations."

Mr. Stedman, it is said, has been for half a century the poet-laureate of New York, and as such the New-York estimates of him teem with a pardonable pride. Yet a writer in the Boston *Transcript*, over the initials "E. H. C.," informs us that Stedman "always yearned for New England and lamented to within the last few months of his life, whenever he encountered Boston friends, that he was out of place in New York." It is the opinion of this writer that his most serious and important works are in the field of criticism—the "Victorian Poets," "Victorian Anthology," "American Anthology," and "Nature and Elements of Poetry." Of these we read:

"The first abounds in keen but ever kindly judgments of contemporaries, none the less valuable that the subjects of these notes will in most cases be remembered chiefly or only by these very mentions. It seems like a very 'Campo Santo' of the undistinguished and easily forgettable good citizens and citizenesses of the world of letters of the long ago of the third quarter of the nineteenth century. Stedman's analysis of the elements of poetry must always prove a sound manual for students as a compendium of all that can be laid down in print regarding the technical part of poetry. One remark from the ably elaborated opening essay of 'Victorian Poets' is worth citing here to the credit of his philosophical insight. At the time of the stress of scientific iconoclasm, when the so-called conflict of science with religion was at its height, Stedman had the wisdom to perceive that it was no real conflict, tho it might be leaving its mark upon poetry in affecting the traditional basis of poetic diction, imagery, and thought. 'Scientific iconoclasm,' he said, 'is here mentioned simply as an existing force, not as one to be deplored, for I have faith that it will in the end lead to a new and fairer manifestation of the Immortal Muse. However irrepressible the conflict between accepted theologies and the spirit of investigation, however numerous the traditions of faith that yield to the advances of knowledge, there is no such inherent antagonism between science and poetry.'"

THACKERAY AS A WORD-COINER

IT must be a comfort to the fastidious Englishman who has lately exprest his horror of some American slang, to find such good authority as Thackeray for the vulgarest by-word of his own nation's vocabulary. "Bally," we are told, the word of the coster that has its analog in the "jolly" of more refined speech, was used first by Titmarsh; and Mr. Walter Jerrold, the editor of Thackeray's works, is not at all disturbed over the fact. Writing in *The Fortnightly Review* (London) for January, Mr. Jerrold says that in putting his edition through the press he found in Thackeray many words that his dictionary ignored. "There are some people," he observes, "who seem to think that man was made for the dictionary, not the dictionary made for man; people who, happening upon an unusual or new word, and failing to find it in the book of words, blames the writer for venturing upon a neologism." Mr. Whibley, whose article on the American language was quoted in our issue of January 11, speaks of the American tendency to gather to itself "barbarous, inexpressive Latinisms." Among such words he selects "locate" and "operate," which he holds up to reprehension. In view of this it is interesting to note Mr. Jerrold's discovery in Thackeray of "afflate," and the plea Thackeray makes for the word when he wrote in his essay "De Finibus": "We speak anon of the inflated style of some writers. What if there is also an *afflated* style—when the writer is like a Pythoness on her oracle tripod, and mighty words, words which he can not help, come blowing, and bellowing, and whistling, and moaning through the speaking-pipes of his bodily organ?"

Besides the word "bally" Mr. Jerrold also found such neologisms, so far as the testimony of his "Encyclopædic Dictionary" bore witness, as "bouncer" and "bumptious"—words which seem to us a part of the common change of language. He writes:

"Our next word really affords something in the nature of a surprize showing that just sixty years ago Titmarsh hit upon a word—we actually see it in the making—which was many years afterward to become one of the most familiar of slang expressions. At the beginning of 1847 Michael Angelo Titmarsh delivered himself of 'A Grumble about the Christmas Books' in many pages of *Fraser's Magazine*. At the close of the article he gave us an illustration of the art of every man his own reviewer and hit upon the meaningless but suggestive word *Bally*:

"'Ha! what have we here?—M. A. Titmarsh's Christmas-book—"Mrs. Perkins's Ball." Dedicated to the Mulligan of Ballymulligan. Ballymulligan! Bally fiddlestick! What, *you*, too, Mr. Titmarsh? You, you sneering wretch, setting up a Christmas-book of your own? This, then, is the meaning of your savage feeling toward the minor fiddlers? Is your kit, sirrah, any bigger than theirs? You, who in the columns of this very Magazine, have sneered at the works of so many painters, look at your own performances!' . . . . . .

"Surely for adding that one word *bally* to the common verbal currency of the nation—not, mark you, to the orthodoxy of the dictionary—Titmarsh has deserved well of posterity; for what would certain people with a certain inability to express themselves

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

with certainty have done without it? Thousands must have used this bally word bally without knowing that they were quoting Thackeray at all, even as M. Jourdain used prose without being aware of the fact. In the essay 'On a Joke I Once Heard from the Late Thomas Hood' we are told that the tender poet 'evidently undervalued his own serious power and thought that in punning and *broad-grinning* lay his chief strength.' In 'Lovel the Widower' we have *Mr. Batchelor* telling a polite untruth, and adding: 'I did say so, upon my word, looking that half-bred, stuck-up *Mrs. Sargent* gravely in the face; and I humbly trust, if that *bouncer* has been registered against me, the Recording Angel will be pleased to consider that the motive was good, tho the statement was unjustifiable.' In the same story we have the word *bumptious*, which is so familiar that it is a surprize to find our seven-volumed dictionary ignoring it: 'He is rude; he is ill-bred; he is *bumptious* beyond almost any man I ever knew.'"

Running down the alphabet Mr. Jerrold arranges in their order the new words that Thackeray used, but which the lexicographer has so far fought shy of. Some of them seem unlikely of ever getting a welcome since the evolution of social habit has rendered obsolete the thing they stand for; but we note such plausible candidates as "*howabouts* and whereabouts," "strength altogether *hyperatlantean*," "militated," "Præ-railroadites," "regatting," and "resplendid." The letter S furnishes half-a-dozen additions, "the first of them being an old word in a new indefinable and indefensible position." Thus:

"George Washington, we are told in 'The Virginians,' was 'treated more respectfully than persons *twice his senior*.' This suggests a kind of Alice-in-Wonderland insoluble problem: Given a man treated more respectfully than persons twice his senior, find the man's age. It appears as something of a blot on our Titmarshian 'Dixonary.' In *solamen* we are given another useful importation from the Latin. It occurs in the essay 'Greenwich—Whitebait,' where the writer puts in a good word for the pleasures of the table: 'I say, as a general rule, set that man down as a conceited fellow who swaggers about, not caring for his dinner. Why shouldn't we care about it? Was eating not made to be a pleasure to us? Yes, I say, a daily pleasure: a sweet *solamen:* a pleasure familiar, the same, and yet how different. It is one of the causes of domesticity.' In the droll perversion of Titmarshian characteristics in 'Mr. Thackeray in the United States' we are told that 'he pays no visits, and being a *solitudinarian*, frequents not even a single club in London.' In 'A Roundabout Ride' we have an adjective which has passed into not uncommon usage—I do not know if Thackeray was the first to use it—where in an account of thin but pretentious hospitality we learn that 'the silver dish-covers are *splendaceous*.' In the very first paragraph of 'Denis Duval'—that splendid fragment—we have the pleasing participle *suspercollated:* 'None of us *Duvals* have been *suspercollated*, to my knowledge.' Not unremotely connected with that unpleasantly active verb, to suspercollate, we find another word in that same story of 'Catherine,' indicating that when we have—supposing the painful necessity—been suspercollated some thanatographer may come along and write our *thanatography*. How much better it sounds than mere 'obituary notice'! Death is robbed of half his terrors when he travels in unfamiliar incog. Then in *trunch* we have an excellent variant on trounce; it seems to suggest the trounce and let us hear the scrunch all in one onomatopeic syllable."

To add to these words not in Mr. Jerrold's dictionary those "which are given with only one illustrative quotation, and that from the writings of Thackeray, or those unillustrated ones which are asterisked as obsolete or unusual, but which are nevertheless to be found in Thackeray's writings, would be to extend the list considerably." Mr. Jerrold, feeling that the dictionary "has not been sufficiently analyzed while so many of Michael Angelo Titmarsh's words remain unindexed," states that his object has been "merely to draw attention to the debt which the dictionary-makers owe to Thackeray and to the inadequate way in which that debt has been acknowledged."

Several of the words that Mr. Jerrold was unable to find in his seven-volume dictionary are given in the Standard Dictionary as colloquialisms.

MRS. FISKE IN IBSEN'S "ROSMERSHOLM"

THE best way to realize the tragedy of Ibsen's "Rosmersholm" and the purpnse of its leading character, *Rebecca West*, is suggested by a writer in the New York *Sun*, apropos of Mrs. Fiske's performance. "Conceive of a passionate, intellectual, unscrupulous, yet idealistic woman," he says, "getting into the household of a professor of theology on Andover Hill, back in the first half of the last century, and winning the professor over to her ideas." This is perhaps saying that the problem contained in the

MRS. FISKE AS "REBECCA WEST."

In parts of her enactment of the heroine in "Rosmersholm" Mrs. Fiske is said to rouse "the spinal shiver," which, according to Professor Phelps of Yale, is the ultimate test of acting.

play, in so far as it is even hinted by the dramatist, is something remote from our present-day life. But the success of Mrs. Fiske's presentation of this drama in New York seems to approve the words of Mr. Walter P. Eaton, who writes in *The Sun:* "Personally, a philosophy is the last thing we have ever sought or cared to seek in his [Ibsen's] dramas. First and foremost, we have regarded his plays as fiction, and bowed in humble admiration before their superb reality, untroubled by philosophic meanings—tragedies of men and women, not finished theories of the universe, we have found them." As such then the play has been accepted, and the nearly universal testimony of the critics is that, in a season of poor plays and frequent failures, Mrs. Fiske has offered the public a carefully trained and competent company in a drama of "absorbing human interest," where the aim has been to create an effect of artistic ensemble and not the glamour of an overbrilliant star surrounded by feeble satellites. Some earlier tentative efforts have been made in this country to produce this play of Ibsen's, but the present production stands as the first in point of artistic merit. An outline of the play is given in *The Sun's* account. Thus:

"The play has almost ended before the curtain rises. *Rebecca West*, who wormed her way into the *Rosmer* household in order to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

use *Rosmer* as a tool in her work of bringing the light of her liberal ideas (what these ideas are is left pretty vague) to the world, has already caused *Beata*, the wife, to jump into the mill-race, and won *Rosmer's* affection before the play begins. She has also loved *Rosmer* with a mad, physical desire, and got over it, before the first act. For two acts, then, this information has to be scrappily conveyed to the audience before the real tragedy can get under way. The process, even tho Ibsen handles it, is not always exactly tingling with interest, suspense. Ay, tho we be hung for a heretic, we must confess it is bad construction.

"But when the drama is under way the hand of the master is felt at the helm. Then at last the baffling, many-stranded character of *Rebecca* comes fully into the light, the white horses of Rosmersholm begin to gallop, the dead *Beata* is like a horrid, invisible third character in the triangle, and the end draws in breathlessly. . . . .

"Only, the world over, it takes ideas more than one generation to get further than the head—into the blood. So *Rosmer* remains but half freed of his past. On the other hand, the past reacts on *Rebecca;* her violent passion is tamed to real love, smelting like a Puritan conscience in her (as it awoke in *Sue* in 'Jude the Obscure'), and she refuses *Rosmer's* offer of marriage. When he learns from her own lips that it was she who drove *Beata* into the mill-race, his trust in her is gone forever, her faith in him as the chosen torch of her campaign of enlightenment is vanished. They've both made a bad job of their lives.

"But she remains the finer and saner, for she has no ideas of suicide. It is *Rosmer* who hears the white horses of his house galloping by, who demands that she shall prove to him her final redemption, that she shall expiate *Beata's* death by going the same way. Not caring much what happens, she goes—and he with her. They both jump into the mill-race. And that is the end of the play."

Mrs. Fiske's high theatrical ideals as a producer, it is pointed out, may be seen from the choice of a play where the woman character is shorn of frequent opportunities. Mr. Eaton writes of the play in a subsequent issue of *The Sun:*

"It is particularly ineffective as a vehicle for a woman star, for the very simple reason that for two acts *Rebecca West* moves about, talking but little, an absolute enigma to an audience, with no opportunities, save for an instant at the end of Act II., to disclose what has passed or is passing in her mind. Before the play begins her love for *Rosmer* has changed from mad desire into the deeper spiritual sympathy and affection which is able to deny itself, and which G. B. Shaw seems to suppose he and Ibsen have alone discovered for the first time in the history of this tempestuous planet. This love Mrs. Fiske suggested unmistakably and beautifully, and with the splendid equipment of her own mentality it was perfectly easy for her—easier than for any other actress on our stage—to suggest the force of will and intellectual superiority of *Rebecca*. And, too, in her first cry of happiness, when *Rosmer* asked her to be his wife, and in the quick, sad refusal that followed she touched the heart—she even roused that 'spinal shiver' which Professor Phelps, of Yale, is reported to have said is the ultimate test of acting!

"But all this while there is going on within the woman a tremendous struggle, or has been going on, and a great regeneration (or would Ibsen have us consider it a kind of degeneration?). This is not made known to the audience, can not be made known by the structure of the play, till *Rebecca's* confession in Act III. And even then something remains to be told. Not till the further confession in Act IV. is the whole truth known. In these two confessions the actress must live for the audience not only her present but her past. It is too much to ask, even of Mrs. Fiske. Undistracted by the other senses, with time to linger and speculate, the reader of the play can in these confessions reconstruct the shadowy drama which has gone before. In the hurrying reality of the playhouse it is not possible, and so the sufferings of *Rebecca*, which should give to the confessions their weight of pathos, of emotional intensity, are lacking as background, and Mrs. Fiske makes of them probably all that is possible. Certainly she illuminates them with their true meaning, leaving no doubt whatever that *Rebecca* is still a splendidly conscious agent, without any mawkish sentimentality, who finally bows to *Rosmer's* foolish and wicked whim and goes the way of *Beata* into the mill-race, not because she fancies that action has any expiatory value, but solely because she now loves *Rosmer* more than her own spoiled life."

AN ACTOR IN DEFENSE OF HIS ART

IN championing the dignity of the actor's calling Mr. Martin Harvey, well known to American audiences, recently took Mr. Augustine Birrell and Mr. A. B. Walkley severely to task. Mr. Birrell, it appears, has described the actor's art as "sham"; Mr. Walkley has said that the actor is "less than a man." Mr. Harvey, as reported by the London *Daily Chronicle*, delivered his shafts before the Ethnological Society in London and spoke "in much the same spirit as did Sir Henry Irving in this very building upon a memorable occasion long ago." "He argued that all art was imitation, and the actor's, if anything, less 'sham' than others. He brought forward, of course, as his great witness Shakespeare himself, who, he remarked—apart from a 'doubtful passage' in the sonnets—consistently upheld the actor's calling, and whose own profound and many-sided character was developed in its pursuance." Applying the advantage of this highest authority for the discomfiture of the literary politician, Mr. Harvey is reported to have exclaimed:

"I ask you to listen to the chief thinker of the world rather than to the Chief Secretary for Ireland. With the supreme illumination that Shakespeare throws upon the actor's art, I ask you to compare Mr. Birrell's poor little glimmer, sufficient only to make visible his right honorable darkness."

As for Mr. Walkley's contention that the actor was "less than a man" because he made use of "physical advantages," Mr. Harvey noted that the same "infantile argument" would hold good of "the thunders of Demosthenes." It was a fact, too, he affirmed, that most great actors had succeeded, not because of physical advantages, but in spite of the absence of them. Turning to the more technical side of his subject, Mr. Harvey made the interesting suggestion that acting is akin to hypnotism in that it consists in the expression of a normally unconscious ego. Mr. Harvey's further words are given below in the favorite indirect style of English newspaper reporting:

"'Man,' he said, 'is composed of many "egos," and when he acts any particular part, one of these "egos" will live before us.'

"'This means,' he continued, 'at its highest, inspiration.' He quoted Garrick to the effect that 'the greatest strokes of genius have been unknown by the actor himself till the warmth of the scene has "sprung the mine," surprizing the actor as much as the audience.' Irving had called the actor's personality 'two-sided'; he (Mr. Harvey) would call it 'myriad-sided.'

"Apart, therefore, from mere facility in his art, it was the actor's business to keep these unconscious, latent personalities of his under control. If this were done, there was no need even for the habitual 'villain' to deteriorate in his own moral character.

"In this connection Mr. Harvey noted that both Sir Henry Irving and Mr. E. S. Willard—each notorious 'villains' in their early days—were in themselves most amiable men, and that Betterton and Mrs. Bracegirdle spoke the immoral lines of Wycherley and Dryden while remaining conspicuously virtuous in their private lives.

"On the other hand, said Mr. Harvey, while the actor need not suffer through contact with what was bad, the true actor could always improve himself by contact with what was good.

"All this, however, betokened a certain 'captaincy of his own soul' in the actor—and it was this that he understood by 'character.' From this point of view, he contended, character was greater than art. A stedfast purpose, a genuine love of humanity, a desire to share what was best in themselves with their fellow men, and to elevate and inspire—this was the compelling force in all great artists. The cry of 'art for art's sake,' and Bohemianism considered as a refuge from the hard facts of life, were both, he thought, signs of degeneration.

"In conclusion Mr. Harvey, in a vein of most touching and tender eloquence, spoke of his 'beloved chief'—the late Sir Henry Irving—as the most notable of all instances among recent actors of this 'captaincy of the soul.' He recalled how Sir Henry Irving, during the run of 'Hamlet' at the Lyceum, lived the life 'almost of an anchorite,' so seriously did he take his responsibility as an actor."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GEN. JOHN EATON. CHARLES G. HERBERMANN. EDWARD A. PACE. ALBERT SHAW. JOHN J. WYNNE.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Blake, Mary Elizabeth. In the Harbour of Hope. 16mo, pp. xviii–120. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25 net.

Bodine, William Budd, D.D. Some Hymns and Hymn Writers. Representing all who profess and call themselves Christians. Short Studies in the Hymnal of the Episcopal Church. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xi–458. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Co. $3 net.

Budge, E. A. Wallis. The Egyptian Sudan. Its History and Monuments. In two volumes. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $10.

The Sudan or, as the journalist spells it, Soudan has only recently come into European history, and its archeological remains were first explored and discovered by the author of the present volume, Mr. Budge, keeper of the Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities in the British Museum, who has unearthed treasures which have added in a remarkable degree to the historic data of the East. The work is singularly complete, for it brings the history of the southern Egyptian Nile up to the date of Sir W. E. Garstin, at present government director of the Suez Canal. In the first division of the book the author gives an account of his own personal work, with a description of the temples, pyramids, and other ancient works which he explored. The text is enriched with copious illustrations. It is no exaggeration to say that a new field has here been opened for the further work of archeologists.

The second section of the book begins with the period, from about B.C. 3766, when King Senefera, king of Egypt, invaded the Sudan. The remains of Egyptian monuments found in the Sudan authorize Mr. Budge to say that this was only one of a series of raids made by Egypt during a thousand years preceding. The gold and slaves to be obtained in the Sudan were a constant temptation to Egypt, but when Diodorus asserts that the civilization of Egypt originated in Ethiopia he points to a fact, palpable from the monuments, that Egypt was, in the fundamentals of belief and custom, closely allied to the black-skinned but non-negro tribes of the Southern Sudan. Here comes a wide gap in the history of this region. We are told that in the early Christian centuries a Christian kingdom was established with Dongola as its capital. It was conquered by the Arabs in 650, and eventually the whole of the Sudan became part of the Mohammedan Empire. The Mahdi, whose successors have played so striking a part in modern warfare, first appeared in 1820. The modern history of the country began in 1881, and the writer concludes his work with an account of the British occupation and the work of Lord Cromer.

It is impossible not to admire the clearness with which Mr. Budge has told the story of a somewhat obscure quarter of the globe. He has gone to the root of the matter by means of his learning as an archeologist and a scholar, but he has also written many illuminating chapters on the modern condition of things. He is impartial because he scientifically draws upon the best sources of information, and his monumental work must for many years survive as the highest authority on the subject he deals with.

Burnett, Frances Hodgson. The Cozy Lion. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 104. New York: The Century Co. 60 cents.

Catholic Encyclopedia, The. An International Work of Reference on the Constitution, Doctrine, and History of the Catholic Church. Edited by Charles G. Herbermann, Edward A. Pace, Thomas J. Strahan, Condé B. Pallen, John J. Wynne, assisted by numerous collaborators. In fifteen volumes. Vol. II., 4to, pp. xiv–804. New York: Robert Appleton Co.

The publication of the second volume of the Catholic Encyclopedia marks a definite progress in the effort to supply English-speaking Catholics with an authoritative work of reference, in that it confirms the policy and purpose of its editors. It is now plain that the editorial intention is apologetic, as well as expository, and while the inclusion of the biographies of lay Catholics, more or less eminent, brings to light a mass of facts heretofore frequently overlooked, it may be questioned if subjects of greater importance do not suffer thereby. The Catholic Church in England and America has proved its claim to intellectual recognition, and it would seem that the achievements of Catholics in secular fields will be adequately recorded elsewhere. In any case, in a volume which holds so much of absorbing interest it is impossible not to grudge the columns given to Assmayer, Audin, the Audran family, Bianconi, Bolanden, and others. And it may be doubted if the reputation of the Church can be enhanced by the exploitation of such men as Aretino, Bandello, Berni, the two Banims, and others whose claim to Catholic interest rests solely upon the fact of their baptism.

The present volume, however, in this and other regards, shows a marked improvement upon its predecessor. In the list of authors it does not differ greatly from the first volume. Some names have been wisely omitted, but there are a few which would better have been retained. Many of the articles upon liturgical subjects could have been placed in no better hands than those of the learned editor of the department of liturgy of *The Ecclesiastical Review*. Dr. Hermann Heuser's article on Abel, moreover, aroused the hope that he would continue to be on the list of Biblical contributors. In the main, however, the increasing excellence of the contributors' work deserves only praise, and the general temper of the authors can not be too highly commended. Realizing that their work must not only furnish the Catholic with reasons for his belief and practise, but be consulted by the Protestant candidly seeking authoritative statements on subjects often distorted or obscured, they have aimed at clearness, candor, and as much impartiality as is compatible with personal conviction. The faculty of encyclopedic writing is by no means common, and that, in a list of contributors so varied and extensive, there have been found so few whose work is notably unfit is a fact for congratulation.

The contents of the second volume range from the Assizes of Jerusalem to a notice of the late Charles Farrar Browne ("Artemus Ward"), and embrace an unusual number of topics of general interest. The first long article, that on the Right of Voluntary Religious Association, demands a careful reading in view of its relation to the present religious crisis in France. The author, tho hampered by exigencies of space, handles a pertinent question in a satisfactory manner, tho of necessity he is somewhat polemical. The account of the Assumptionists, for the same reason, is timely and readable. The meaning and development of the doctrine of the Atonement is presented by W. H. Kent in a manner sufficiently illuminating and finished. Father Oussani's attempt to compress within the limits of an encyclopedic summary the vast subject of Biblical Antiquities is necessarily unsuccessful; it would have been better to confine his work to a discussion of the history of Scriptural archeology and to have postponed the various subheads for detailed treatment in their proper places.

The essay upon Saint Augustine, by Pourtalié, professor of theology at the Catholic Institute of Toulouse, is masterly in construction, thoroughness, and breadth of view. Augustine has been too often described as the most inspiring and least informing of the Fathers, and it is a pleasure to find his doctrine of the will set forth with such complete comprehension and soundness of scholarship. The order founded by Augustine is no less sympathetically described by Dom Besse. The Authorized Version of the Scriptures is

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

treated with so much charm of style by Father Ward as to arouse regret that his essay is assigned so brief a space. The important subject of the relation of man to Civil Authority could demand no better handling than it receives from Father Rickaby, S.J., whose article, in no wise democratic in conception, nevertheless, in giving a lucid summary of political theories tending to republicanism, reveals thoroughness of scholarship and an unusual power of orderly and vigorous thought. In the description of Axum, the famous titular see of Abyssinia, there is given, in somewhat rambling fashion, much interesting and unfamiliar data, but the bibliography which follows seems remarkably meager. The same defect mars the otherwise capable treatment of the Avesta and Avignon; to the latter not a single English reference has been allotted, a grave defect in a work intended for general use.

Under the letter "B" the first topic likely to interest the general reader is Beatification, which, with the attendant subject of Canonization, is capably expounded from the standpoint of the canonist by Beccari, Postulator-General of the Society of Jesus. The Baptists and Bohemian Brethren, topics of special interest to non-Catholics, are dealt with fully and it would seem impartially, while the space allotted to Bible Societies is allotted not only to their work but to a frank statement of the Catholic attitude in their regard. Turning to subjects of direct Catholic interest, the treatment accorded to Saint Basil seems somewhat cold and wooden in manner, tho revealing careful research, and redeemed by a satisfactory summary of the written work of an intense and vigorous personality, to be appreciated only at first hand.

The arrangement under various heads of matters on Saint Benedict of Nursia and his order is unexpected, yet logical, in view of the fact that the source of the greatness of the founder of Western monasticism is to be traced in the progress and service to civilization of his order rather than in the external circumstances of his life. We may commend the work of Dom Aston and Dom Ford in unfolding the work of their founder, and their manifestation of the devotion and moderation of spirit which their order has maintained since its origin. It is a disappointment to find that the exposition of the life of Augustine Baker, the greatest of the later Benedictine mystics, was not entrusted to one of his own order, as the treatment accorded to him is far from satisfactory. The important subject of Baptism is surveyed by H. W. Fanning from the theological, canonical, and liturgical standpoints, and here again one is compelled to lament the limitations of space due to space often wasted on trivial themes elsewhere. Chief among Father Thurston's contributions are those upon the historical and liturgical use of Bells, and the life and works of the Venerable Bede, both revealing the learning and literary skill promised by his earlier articles. Dom Cabrol contributes an interesting account of the Roman Breviary, which one would like to see expanded.

Perhaps the most interesting contribution, from a purely secular point of view, is the essay on the literary and theological standing of Bossuet, from the pen of the late Ferdinand Brunetière. As a piece of well-reasoned analysis, exprest with exquisite precision and finish, it would be hard to find its equal. The grace and accuracy of its translation also call for high praise. Indeed, considering the number of contributors to this volume whose original work can not have been done in English, the fact that the mass of the contents betrays no trace of foreign origin is a result on which the editorial collaborators may be congratulated. The uniform excellence of the proof-reading and the mechanical execution of the work also deserve high praise. While the maps are of unusual excellence, the illustrations seem hardly so well chosen as in the preceding volume.

On the whole, the Catholic Encyclopedia has more than fulfilled its promises. It has enrolled in its service a number of authors who possess in no small degree the rare gifts of high scholarship, orderly thought, and terse and lucid expression. It only remains to demand a slightly greater editorial care and discretion in the choice of subject and allotment of space. In comparison with other contemporary works of reference, neither authors nor publishers have anything to fear.

Clergue, Helen. The Salon. A Study of French Society and Personalities in the Eighteenth Century. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xii–359. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3 net.

Eaton, John. [In collaboration with Ethel Osgood Mason.] Grant, Lincoln, and the Freedmen. Reminiscences of the Civil War, with special reference to the work for the Contrabands and Freedmen of the Mississippi Valley. With portrait and facsimiles. 8vo, pp. 331. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2 net.

General Eaton is best remembered as the Commissioner of Education during the administration of General Grant and for some years afterward. Commissioner Harris has described him as "the true founder of the Bureau of Education, in the sense that he established as the chief work of the Bureau the annual collection of statistics." The services of General Eaton commemorated in this volume pertain, however, mainly to the Civil War, when, in November, 1862, he was appointed by General Grant "to take charge of the contrabands that come into camp in the vicinity of posts, organizing them into suitable companies for working, etc."

While discharging those war duties General Eaton came into personal relations with both Grant and Lincoln. What imprest him most in the two men "was the fact that their greatness rested upon the simple and fundamental elements of character." They were "essentially sane in morals and in intellect"; they were "normal men first, and great men afterward"; and one of their most remarkable traits was "their open-mindedness."

While Grant occasionally manifested the stubbornness of the soldier and in ways that occasioned criticism, General Eaton's experience with him, as with Lincoln, was that he was remarkably ready to revise his point of view, to accept new evidence, and to change his opinions whenever the truth could be better served. As President, no less than as general, he was "wise, incorruptible, and fearless." The worst charge that could be made against him was that he was "loyal to his friends" when attacked, and that he was "unsuspicious and generous to a fault," but he was never wanting in sagacity or rectitude. General Eaton describes Grant as "intensely sensitive to criticism," and says his suffering from the base stories told about him was "very acute."

As to Lincoln, General Eaton seems to have been not more imprest by the "commanding greatness of his policy" than by "the minuteness and versatility with which everything was treated."

Fraprie, Frank Roy. The Castles and Keeps in Scotland. Being a description of sundry fortresses, towers, peels, and other houses of strength built by the princes and barons of old time in the highlands, islands, inlands, and borders of the ancient and godfearing Kingdom of Scotland. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xiv–411. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

Garrett, Erwin Clarkson. My Bunkie, and Other Ballads. 12mo, pp. 159. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.25 net.

Gates, Eleanor. Good Night. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 53. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cents.

Hollway-Calthrop, H. C. Petrarch: His Life and Times. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. x–319. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50 net.

Irving, H. B. Occasional Papers—Dramatic and Historical. 12mo, pp. 225. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

Kinkead, Eleanor Talbot. The Courage of Blackburn Blair. 12mo, pp. 477. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.50 net.

Laur, Francis. The Heart of Gambetta. Authorized translation by Violette M. Montagu. With an introduction by John MacDonald. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xxxiv–270. New York: John Lane Co. $2.50 net.

Malone, Capt. Paul B. A West Point Yearling. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 383. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Co.

Meade, L. T. Three Girls from School. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 402. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Miller, Frank Justus. The Tragedies of Seneca. Translated into English Verse, to which have been Appended comparative analyses of the Corresponding Greek and Roman Plays, and a Mythological Index by. Introduced by an Essay on the Influence of the Tragedies of Seneca upon Early English Drama by John Matthews Manly. Frontispiece. 8vo, pp. ix–534. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. $3 net.

Moody, Walter D. Men Who Sell Things: Observations and Experiences of Over Twenty Years as Traveling Salesman, European Buyer, Sales Manager, Employer. 12mo, pp. xi–294. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

Nutting, M. Adelaide, and **Dock,** Lavinia L. A History of Nursing: The Evolution of Nursing Systems from the Earliest Times to the Foundation of the First English and American Training Schools for Nurses. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 461. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50 net.

Prout, Ebenezer [Edited by]. Piano Compositions of Johann Sebastian Bach. Volume I.: Shorter Comopsitions. Folio, pp. xix–177. Boston: Oliver Ditson Co. $1.50.

Repton, Humphrey. The Art of Landscape Gardening. Including His Sketches and Hints on Landscape Gardening and Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening. Edited by John Nolen, A.M. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xxiii–252. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3 net.

Scripture, E. W., Ph.D., M.D. Thinking, Feeling, Doing: An Introduction to Mental Science. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xiv–261. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75 net.

Shaw, Albert. The Outlook for the Average Man. 12mo, pp. 240. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Dr. Shaw's book comprizes material that was originally prepared as addresses to young men in several Western and Southern universities. Altho each chapter is complete in itself, the several have, as he points out, a certain relation one to another, the main theme being the relation of individuals to the social, economic, and political conditions of our day. The title of the book is the title of the first chapter, but, in a sense, the fortunes of the average man may be said to have consideration in other chapters bearing other titles.

Dr. Shaw begins by pointing out the acutely transitional nature of the period through which the world in late years has been passing. He quotes the recent remark to him of an eminent financier that "we have lived a thousand years since the Sherman antitrust law was enacted in 1890." Dr. Shaw insists that, in this

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

changing state, character and efficiency, rather than accumulations, have come to stand as a man's best and safest asset, and that there never was a time when the outlook was so good "for the same and wise dominance of the best average intelligence."

Dr. Shaw's references to the growth and distribution of wealth are in no sense pessimistic as to moral grounds. Men in modern times "have been far more likely to decay under conditions of poverty than under conditions of wealth," the great economic achievements of the past generation having been "the relative abolition of poverty." He believes we have done "a very great and beneficent thing in this country in creating so vast an amount of wealth in capitalized form." He is not anxious about the distribution of wealth, "since no railroad can grow rich unless it serves a rich and prosperous country," while no industrial trust can create multimillionaires "except under conditions which permit the division of an incalculably greater quantity of wealth among millions of people."

In a final chapter on Jefferson's doctrines under the tests imposed by present conditions, Dr. Shaw says various interesting things. Among all our statesmen, early and late, he thinks that "for flexibility of mind and for perennial freshness of doctrine and statement, Jefferson must still bear the palm."

Sienarf, The Past and Present. 12mo, pp. 58. New York: The Neale Publishing Co.

Stead, Richard, B.A. Adventures on the High Mountains. Romantic Incidents and Perils of Travel, Sport, and Exploration throughout the World. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xi–327. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50 net.

Von Kubinyi, Victor. The King of Rome: A Biography. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xiv–116. New York: The Knickerbocker Press.

Wagnalls, Mabel. Stars of the Opera. A Description of Operas and a Series of Personal Interviews with Marcella Sembrich, Emma Eames, Emma Calvé, Lillian Nordica, Lilli Lehmann, Geraldine Farrar, and Nellie Melba. Revised and enlarged edition, with 19 full-page illustrations. 12mo, pp. 402. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.20.

Miss Wagnalls's volume, first issued nearly ten years ago, appears now in a revised and enlarged edition, with a greater number of illustrations, but at a reduced price. Included in the new matter is an interview with Geraldine Farrar, and an outline of the story and music of "Madame Butterfly." The volume is unique among operatic treatises in that not only are careful and brightly written outlines presented of famous operas as stories and as musical compositions, but personal interviews are given with notable living songstresses. Inasmuch as the interviews have been proof-read by the singers themselves, authenticity is assured. The book is notable as a trustworthy guide to those who are unfamiliar with the operatic stage, while as a source of entertaining reading to others who in these matters are sophisticated, it makes further distinct claims.

Ward, A. W., and **Waller,** A. R. Edited by The Cambridge History of English History. Volume I.: From the Beginnings to the Cycles of Romance. 8vo, pp. xiv–561. New York. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50 net.

Washington, Lee. Syllogisms. A Book of Reasons for Every Day. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 203. San Francisco and New York: Paul Elder & Co. $2 net.

Whitehead, John, M.A., Th.B. The Illusions of Christian Science. Its Philosophy Rationally Examined. With an Appendix on Swedenborg and the Mental Healers. 12mo, pp. 247. Boston: The Garden Press. $1.

Wilmot-Buxton, E. M. Stories of Early England. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. xi–340. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 60 cents.

Annual Special Sale

OSTERMOOR

Extra Thick
$30.00
French Edge
MATTRESS
$18.50
Delivered

If you have an Ostermoor Catalogue, "The Test of Time," at home, see page 139, as shown

Extra Thick French Edge Mattress,
Covered with Beautiful Mercerized French Art Twills.
An exceedingly luxurious, soft, springy, round-cornered mattress of extra weight, much thicker than regular.
Five Inch Inseamed French Edge Border.
4 feet 6 inches wide. 60 lbs., $30.00 each.

Catalogue Mailed Free if You Wish

Sale Price $18.50

Mattresses all full size, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, 6 ft. 4 in. long, *in one or two parts*, round corners, five inch inseamed borders, French rolled edges, as illustrated.

Filling is especially selected Ostermoor sheets, all hand-laid, closed within ticking entirely by hand sewing.

Weight full 60 lbs. each, 15 lbs. more than regular.

Coverings beautiful Mercerized French Art Twills—finest quality, pink, blue, yellow, green or lavender, plain or figured. High-grade, dust-proof Satin Finish Ticking, striped in linen effect, or the good old-fashioned blue and white stripe Herringbone Ticking.

These Mattresses are the very softest and most luxurious we can make, built in the daintiest possible manner by our most expert specialists; represent, in the very highest degree, the celebrated OSTERMOOR merit of excellence, and are a rare bargain both in price and quality.

Price $18.50 Each

We pay Transportation Charges anywhere in the United States.
Offered only while they last; first come, first served. The supply is limited.
Terms of sale: Cash in advance; none sent C.O.D.

Buy of Your Ostermoor Dealer

If he has none in stock we will ship direct, express prepaid, same day check is received.

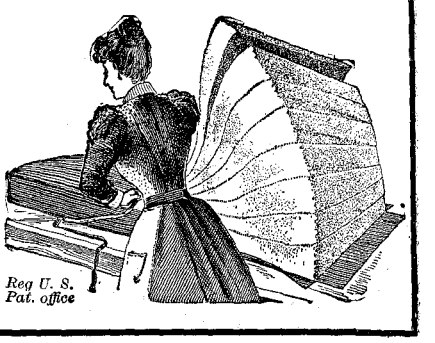
Regular Ostermoor Mattress, 4-inch border, 4 ft. 6 in. size, in two parts, costs $15.50. The $30 French Edge Mattress is two inches thicker, weighs 15 lbs. more, has round corners—soft Rolled Edges—closer tufts, finer covering, and is much softer and far more resilient.

Send your name on a postal for our free descriptive book, "The Test of Time," a veritable work of art, 144 pages in two colors, profusely illustrated; it's well worth while.

OSTERMOOR & COMPANY
119 Elizabeth Street, New York
Canadian Agency: Alaska Feather and Down Co., Ltd., Montreal

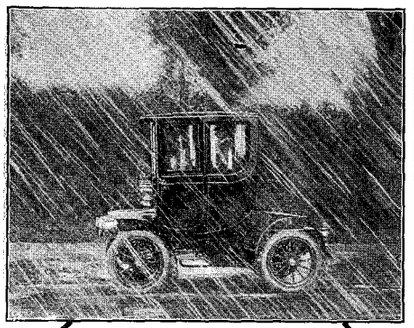
When ordering, please state first, second and even third choice of color of covering, in case all you like are already sold, as there will be no time for correspondence.

This advertisement will not appear again.



Reg U. S. Pat. office

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Rain or Shine, it's all the same in a Cadillac Coupe

Price F. O. B. Detroit **$1350** Including three Oil Lamps and Horn

The Ideal Physician's Car
The Ideal Shopping Car
The Ideal Opera Car

The IDEAL CAR for any purpose where a two-passenger enclosed motor vehicle is desired.

The Cadillac Coupe comprises our regular single cylinder chassis with enclosed body. It is suitable for every day in the year, warm or cold, rain or shine, mud or snow, for city streets or country roads. In cold or inclement weather the occupants are almost as well and comfortably housed as they would be at their own fireside. In pleasant weather the front and rear windows may be lowered and the side windows opened, permitting ample air circulation.

The coupe body may be removed and our runabout or four-passenger body substituted for summer use if desired. This

CADILLAC

with its gasoline motor has many advantages over cars using other motive power. There are no noxious odors from gases. There is no waiting for the storage of power; you can replenish the tank with gasoline almost any place and be on your way in a few minutes.

The Cadillac Coupe is luxuriously upholstered and trimmed and richly finished both inside and out. It has every mark of dignity and refinement. It has all the single cylinder Cadillac characteristics of durability, constancy and dependability and is by far the least expensive enclosed car to operate and maintain.

Ask for our Special Coupe Booklet and Catalog T 23.

We can make immediate deliveries.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., Detroit, Mich.

Member A. L. A. M.

Shur-On Eye-glasses

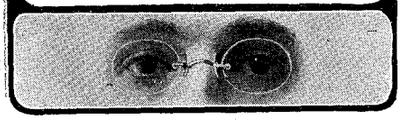
No need of pinched noses, or glasses dropping off.

Shur-Ons hold tight without feeling tight, and are fully guaranteed.

Any broken part of **mountings replaced free** within one year by any optician in the United States.

Shapes to fit any nose. **Shur-On** tag on every mounting. Ask your optician. Illustrated book free.

E. Kirstein Sons Co., Dept. E, Rochester, N. Y.
Established 1864



CURRENT POETRY

The Undiscovered Country.

BY EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN.

Could we but know
The land that ends our dark, uncertain travel,
Where lie those happier hills and meadows low;
Ah! if beyond the spirit's inmost cavil
Aught of that country could we surely know,
Who would not go?

Might we but hear
The hovering angels' high imagined chorus,
Or catch, betimes, with wakeful eyes and clear
One radiant vista of the realm before us—
With one rapt moment given to see and hear,
Ah, who would fear?

Were we quite sure
To find the peerless friend who left us lonely,
Or there, by some celestial stream as pure,
To gaze in eyes that here were lovelit only—
This weary mortal coil, were we quite sure,
Who would endure?

—Courtesy of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Copyrighted.

Mother of Men.

BY BRIAN HOOKER.

[NOTE.—For years Yale men have felt that their university lacked a hymn of the spirit and fire of Princeton's "Old Nassau." Many attempts have been made to supply this deficiency, and for the past three years there has been a prize of three hundred dollars offered. This prize was recently awarded to Brian Hooker, Yale, 1902, for "Mother of Men." The music for "Mother of Men" was written by S. D. Bingham, Yale, 1897.—Editors of *The Bookman*.]

Mother of Men, grown strong in giving
Honor to them thy lights have led—
Rich in the toil of thousands living,
Proud of the deeds of thousands dead;
We who have felt thy power, and known thee,
We in whose work thy gifts avail—
High in our hearts enshrined enthrone thee,
Mother of Men—Old Yale!

Spirit of Youth, alive, unchanging,
Under whose feet the years are cast—
Heir to an ageless empire, ranging
Over the future and the past—
Thee, whom our fathers loved before us,
Thee, whom our sons unborn shall hail,
Praise we to-day in sturdy chorus,
Mother of Men—Old Yale!

—*The Bookman* (New York, January).

The Prisoning of Song.

BY GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK.

There lav one weeping at Apollo's feet
Whose tuneful throat was like a golden well;
Her tears unutterably sweet
Made music as they fell.

"Thee have I served, O Father, all my days,
Yea, ere thy hand had made the lute-string and the lyre,
Out of my heart I snatched the terror and the fire,
And with my body wrought thy perfect praise.

"I am the rapture of the nightingale
Heavenward winging,
The song in singing,
Beauty audible.

"With rumbling thunder and discordance hideous
The gods and stars shall tumble from the sky,
But beauty's curve enmarbled lives in Phidias,
And Homer's numbers can not die.

"To them that are my sisters thou hast given
Eternity of bronze and script and stone;

TO RELIEVE NERVOUSNESS,
Headache, Insomnia, Exhaustion and Restlessness, take *Horsford's Acid Phosphate*. An ideal nerve tonic in all forms of nerve disorders.

NO NEED TO BUY PAINT BLINDLY

If there were no way of knowing good paint materials from bad except by waiting to see how they may wear, painting would necessarily be the lottery which many people make it.

The paint lottery is not necessary. Pure White Lead and Pure Linseed Oil are the essential elements of good paint. White Lead can be tested absolutely. The commoner adulterants of Linseed Oil can be also detected. See that they are *pure* and *properly put on*, and the paint will stay put.

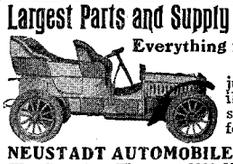
Full Weight Kegs
The Dutch Boy Painter on a keg guarantees not only purity, but *full weight* of White Lead. Our packages are not weighed with the contents; each keg contains the amount of *White Lead* designated on the outside

To test White Lead, a blowpipe is needed. If you intend to paint this season, ask us for a blowpipe, which we will send you free, together with full directions for using it. The test is so simple any man, woman or child can make it. Ask for "Test Equipment R."

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY
in whichever of the following cities is nearest you.
New York, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis Philadelphia (John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.) Pittsburgh (National Lead & Oil Co.)

"A New Appraisal of Christian Science"
Just out. Briefly, but thoroughly, covers the whole subject. It's by REV. JOSEPH DUNN BURRELL. Price 50 cents, net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East 23rd Street, New York City.

Largest Parts and Supply House in America
Everything for the Automobile



Our 1908 Catalogue just out, 200 pages, 1000 illustrations, 5000 descriptive prices, yours for the asking.

NEUSTADT AUTOMOBILE AND SUPPLY CO.
The Growing House 3933 OLIVE ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

SEE THAT CLIP?

FACSIMILE

THE NIAGARA CLIP holds securely from the thinnest sheet of paper up to ¼ in. in thickness, and can be used over and over again. Better than pins for filing letters, records, cards, etc. Avoid unsightly pinholes in attaching second letters, business cards, checks, drafts, invoices, etc. Put up in boxes of 100 especially for desk convenience. Sample box 15c., postpaid.

NIAGARA CLIP COMPANY, 37 Park Street, N. Y. City.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

I, only I, must perish tempest-driven
In the great stillness where no moan
Is heard, wind stirs, or reed is blown."

Apollo wept. "Most sweet, most delicate,
Death fears that he might tarry at thy gate
Too fond, too long,
And that, in listening, he forget the throng
That call upon him with their piteous cries:
Thy sweetness, hence, in every song
Lives, and in each song dies."

He paused, and impotent grief made dark
His shining countenance, when, mark!
There rose the proud Promethean race
Unto whose voice the thunders hark,
Who sailing in a fragile bark
Behold the heavens face to face.

Their arms both lands and oceans span,
They hold the lightning in a vise,
Yea, by incredible device,
They prisoned sound in curious shells,
And by these signs and miracles
Proclaimed the masterhood of man.

O listen, all men, and rejoice,
For lo, Caruso's argent voice
Endures as granite, even so,
And Melba's song like Plato's thought
Or like a mighty structure wrought
By Michael Angelo.

And when the land is perished, yea,
When life forsakes us and the rust
Has eaten bard and roundelay,
Still from the silence of the dust
Shall rise the song of yesterday!

—*The Independent.*

The Land Which Is Afar Off.

BY EMBRY POTTLE.

Who hath found a land serene,
Fruited with a mellow peace,
Sorrowed not for his release
In some lovelier land unseen?

Who hath wrought in splendid art—
Living color, breathing strings—
Hath not wept for nobler things
Alien to his aching heart?

Who hath known a love so fair,
Fairer love he did not yearn,
Prayed within his soul might burn
Flame more luminous and rare?

Where's the land of Golden Rest,
Where hath joy forgot grief's name,
Where doth burn the perfect flame
God leaves smoldering in our breast?

—*The Craftsman* (February).

"COFFEE GRUNTERS"
Ever See One?

Thoughtful people have a laugh on coffee cranks now and then.

"I had used coffee ever since I was a small child," writes an Ind. lady, "and have always had bad spells with my stomach.

"Last spring just after I began housekeeping, I had a terrible time with my stomach and head. My husband bought a package of Postum and asked me to try it.

"I laughed at it because none of my folks would ever try it. But I made some the following morning, following directions on the package, about boiling it well.

"I was greatly pleased with the results and kept right on using it. Now I wouldn't drink anything else. I tell every old coffee 'grunter' I see, about Postum, and all my folks and my husband's people except a few cranks, use Postum instead of Coffee.

"When put to soak in cold water over night and then boiled 15 minutes in the morning while getting breakfast it makes a delicious drink."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Bristles You Can't Scald Out

If there's one thing that will loosen the bristles of an ordinary shaving brush, it's hot water—so essential to shaving. That's why brushes fastened with rosin, cement or glue, leave a trail of bristles from ear to chin—dangerous to the face—hard on the razor.

The bristles of

RUBBERSET
TRADE MARK

Shaving Brushes

are held together by vulcanized rubber, making the seat of the brush practically one solid piece. Not only are Rubberset Shaving Brushes absolutely impervious to hot water soap and rough handling, but you cannot *pull out* a bristle if you try. The name on every brush guarantees it.

At all dealers' and barbers', in all styles and sizes, 25, 50, 75 cents to $6.00. If not at your dealer's, send for booklet, from which you may order by mail.

To the average man we commend the $1.00 brush

THE RUBBERSET BRUSH CO.
65 Ferry St., Newark, N.J.

Do You Know the Joys of Holeproof?

Do you know the joy of putting your feet into **Holeproof Stockings,** that won't go bad for six months?

Do you know the joy of giving "good riddance" to the miserable, detested weekly darning that **Holeproof Hosiery** has made an end of?

Do you know the joy of buying stockings as you do other things, with the knowledge that they will last?

In short,

Are Your Sox Insured?

READ THIS GUARANTEE

We guarantee any purchaser of **Holeproof Stockings** that they will need no darning for six months. If they should, we agree to replace them with new ones, provided they are returned to us within six months from date of sale to wearer.

Holeproof Hosiery

FOR MEN AND WOMEN **WEARS SIX MONTHS WITHOUT HOLES**

Holeproof is the original guaranteed long-wear hosiery. It is knit of long-fibered Egyptian cotton, by a process which renders it extremely tough and durable, yet elastic, and it is soft and easy on the feet.

Holeproof Sox are reinforced at points of hardest wear and retain their original good shape. They cost no more than ordinary sox and look as handsome as any you ever saw. It is stocking luxury to wear **Holeproof;** *if you once test it for yourself, you will never wear any other.*

Men's Holeproof Sox are made in fast colors—Black, Tan (light or dark), Pearl and Navy Blue. Sizes, 9 to 12. Medium or light weight. Sold only in boxes containing six pairs of one size—assorted colors if desired. Six months' guarantee with each pair. We also make stockings for women under the same guarantee. Sizes, 8 to 11. Reinforced garter tops. Colors—Black and Tan.

Holeproof Sox Registered

Send $2.00 Today for Trial Box. We Prepay Shipping Charges

CAUTION! If your dealer carries **Holeproof,** buy of him, but be sure you get the genuine. In ordering, state size, color preferred, and whether all one color or assorted. Remit by money order, draft or any convenient way. **Send for free booklet which explains everything.**

HOLEPROOF HOSIERY COMPANY **49 Fourth Street, MILWAUKEE, WIS.**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Grows 40 Feet High in Any Soil

Plant it even where nothing else will grow and the first season it will produce a sturdy growth of 40 feet in height, covered with dense foliage close to the ground—affording deep shade—and crowded with great purple clusters of Wistaria-like blossoms, intensely fragrant. Covers arbors, fences, porches, dead or old trees and rockeries with marvelous rapidity and

Lives for 25 Years or More Without Care

Price of seed, 10 cents per liberal package, or 3 packages for 25 cents. We have also a limited quantity of fine one-year old Kudzu plants for sale at 25 cents each—3 for 50 cents.

FREE BOOK of Northern Grown Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Fruits and Trees. Valuable information about farm and garden.

L. L. MAY & COMPANY, - St. Paul, Minn.

IRISH ROSES

are best, according to leading Rosarians. The stock grown by Dickson & Sons, of Ireland, has a world-wide reputation. We have imported from them this season as fine a lot of Roses as ever came to America. We offer 200 varieties—the cream of all.

Our superb catalog gives sizes and prices—send for free copy.

Other specialties—Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Hardy Flowers.

ROSEDALE NURSERIES, TARRYTOWN, NEW YORK

Landscape Dept., 65 Hamilton Place

BRUNJES SEEDS

Have you received a copy of our new illustrated and descriptive seed, bulb and tool catalogue? You should have one, as it is better this year than ever. Do not fail to write to-day. It's free.

M. H. BRUNJES & SON

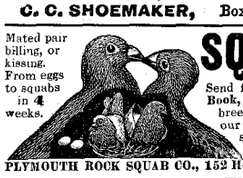
1581 Myrtle Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

100% HATCHES 100%
Every Fertile Egg

The **Globe Incubator** does this all the time—has done it for 16 years—and hatches strong, healthy chicks—chicks that **live** and **grow**. Our **Globe Incubator** Book with beautiful color plates tells **you** how to make more money out of poultry. Sent for 4c in stamps. Write today.

C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 341, Freeport, Ill.

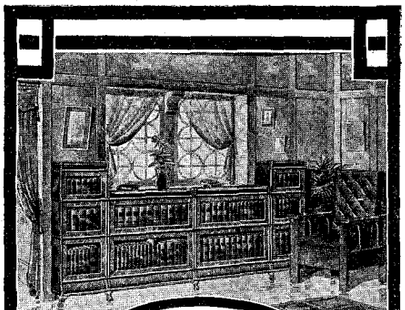
Mated pair billing, or kissing. From eggs to squabs in 4 weeks.



SQUAB BOOK FREE

Send for our handsome **1908 Free Book**, telling how to make money breeding squabs. We were **first**; our birds were largest and outsell all others. Our methods are widely followed

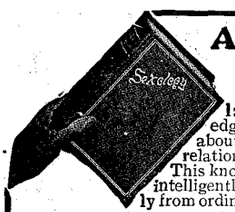
PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO., 152 Howard Street, Melrose, Mass.



Macey

The Macey Company, of Grand Rapids, Michigan (the home of furniture of character), has developed the Unit Bookcase Idea in Colonial design and Chippendale effects for the home in such variety and beauty as will appeal to people of culture. These may be had from dealers or direct. Illustrated Art Catalog P–1207 will be sent free on request.

Our Retail Stores:
New York, 343 B'way. Chicago, 80-82 Wabash Av
Boston, 49 Franklin St.
Philadelphia, 1017 Chestnut St.



A Happy Marriage

Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology
(Illustrated)

by William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

Rich Cloth Binding, Full Gold Stamp, Illustrated, $2.00

Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents

Puritan Pub. Co., Dept. B, Phila., Pa.

HOME-LIFE IN ORDER By A. T. Schofield, M.D.

Good health, good sanitation. Sensible treatment of the body in the matter of bathing, food, good air, sleep and healthful surroundings. **12mo, Cloth, $1.50.**

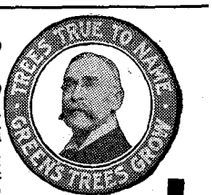
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York

BURPEE'S "Seeds that Grow"

are **the Best Seeds that can be Grown.** *We* do the testing,—*You* run no risk! If you garden either for pleasure or profit you should study **"The Leading American Seed Catalog."** A postal card will bring you a copy by return mail.

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., Seed Growers, Philadelphia, Penna.

Bargains in Fruit Trees, Vines and Plants



Special low prices on Apple, Peach, Plum and Dwarf Pear Trees, Roses, also Asparagus Roots, Currant Bushes and other small fruits. Order trees direct from our nursery and save agent's profits and **half your money.**

Everything you want for Orchard, Garden, Lawn or Park. Send to-day for Green's Dollar Book on Fruit Growing, also for our Fruit Catalog, and a copy of Green's Fruit Magazine, **all a gift to you.**

GREEN'S SAMPLE OFFER: One Elberta Peach Tree, one Red Cross Currant Bush, one C. A. Green New White Grape Vine, one Live-Forever Rose Bush, all delivered at your house by mail for 25 cents.

GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y. Box 117

PERSONAL

Philanthropy as a Career.—The death of a man who gave up making millions at the age of fifty-four, and spent the rest of his seventy-seven years in giving them away, is sufficiently notable to call out wide-spread newspaper remark. Morris K. Jesup, whose life ended in New York City last week, was interested in such diverse objects of beneficence as orphans, half-orphans, colored students, theological students, fresh-air children, maltreated animals, the deaf and dumb, forest preservation, Peary's polar trips, expeditions to collect antediluvian fossils, and the Protestant College in Syria. The New York *Sun* says of the Syrian school:

This school of civilization surprizes every new beholder. Having previously entertained, perhaps, some vague idea of a "college" in which a handful of native youth sit at the feet of the local missionary and subject themselves with more or less of cynical interest to pious efforts at sectarian proselytism, with incidental secular instruction, the visitor discovers, generally to his immense astonishment, what the Beirut institution really is. He finds a thoroughly organized and perfectly crystallized university with a faculty of eighty or more accomplished and eminent men, and nearly a thousand students from all parts of the Turkish Empire, from the Greek islands, from Egypt, from the Sudan, from Persia, from India, from the very heart of Arabia, pursuing both academic and professional studies under physical and intellectual conditions precisely similar to those obtaining in any American college of equivalent importance. Planted prominently on a modern New England-like campus overlooking the sea are the extensive stone dormitories, the chapel, the library, the laboratories, the museums of natural history, of archeology and of art, the technical schools, even the gymnasium and athletic field of our well-understood domestic system. In the dignity and completeness of its physical establishment the Syrian College is on a par with most of the colleges of equal dimensions here at home; its advantages over the American institutions are the unrivaled beauty of its site and the incomparably varied field of its usefulness.

The college was founded by Dr. Daniel Bliss and is carried on by his son, but a great part of its activity and usefulness has been made possible by Mr. Jesup's interest and generosity. Its broad-minded policy is sketched thus by the same paper:

There is at Beirut absolute control of the natural impulse to make the college an instrument of active and direct propagandism; to attack aggressively the various creeds of its students and to make conversions, or a seeming conformity of faith, the price of a liberal education. The "heathen" who goes to Beirut does not become the object of coercive solicitation. Indeed, beyond the formal requirement of attendance at the chapel services, such as was long common to the denominational colleges of America, the student is free and respected in the exercise of his own religious convictions, and the moral influence operating on him is a thing of atmosphere of which he is scarcely conscious. The result is that the strictest of Wahabite Mussulmans from Nejd, the most orthodox of Jews, the fastidious Hindu, the usually intolerant Christian of the Oriental churches, the Maronite, the Druse, the Sunite, and the Shiite are found together in the college library, helping each other in the use of reference books, or on the football field amicably and even fraternally commingled in the fiercest of rushes, precisely as is the case with the more homogeneous population of Amherst or Princeton or Dartmouth.

Where else on earth can this condition be found to a similar extent, or manifested in so striking a fashion? How can you exaggerate its interest as a fact or overestimate its significance as a factor in the making of the future history of the Near East?

Thus it happens that at the uttermost end of every camel-track leading across the Syrian desert from regions inhabited by the graduates or students of the Beirut College, Mr. Jesup's name has come to be as well known and loved, and the features of his

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

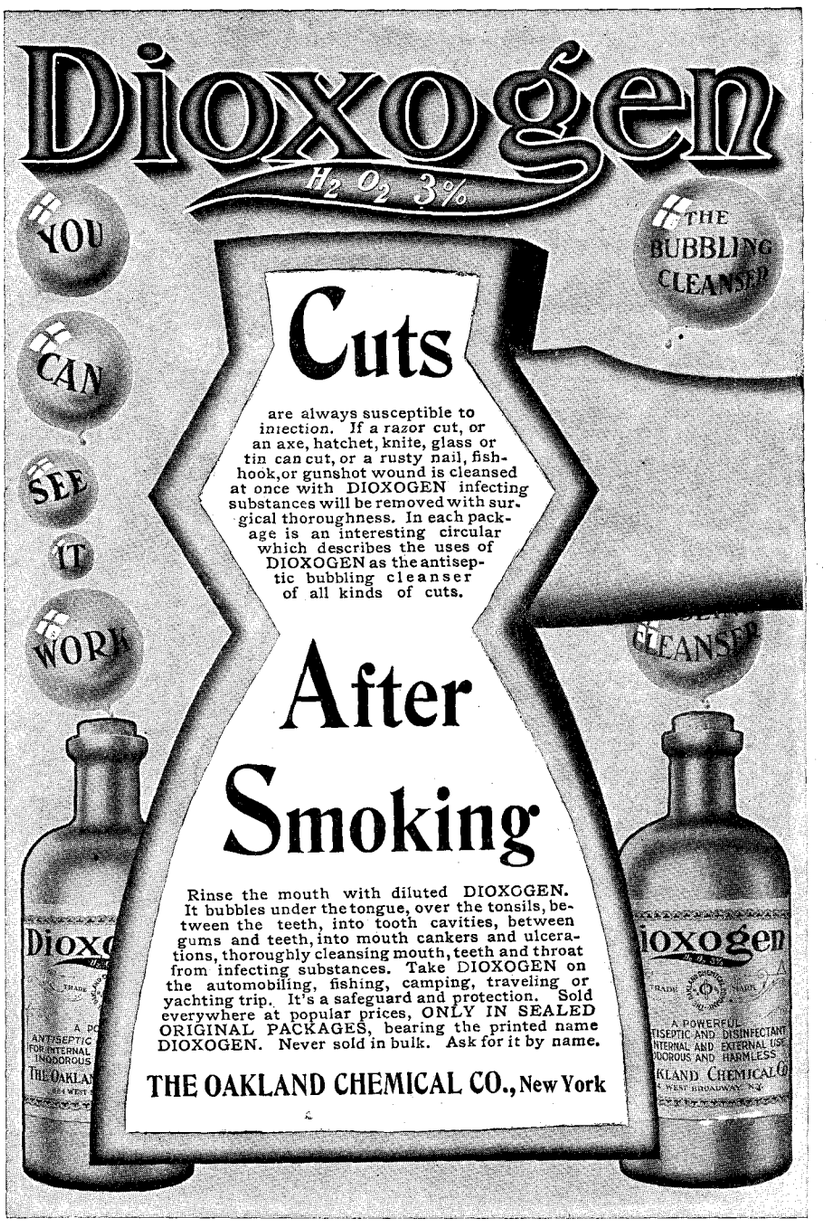
face as familiar, as they are in Central Park West. The Syrian Protestant College, which he helped so much to create and sustain, is a part of the lasting monument to his manifold activities.

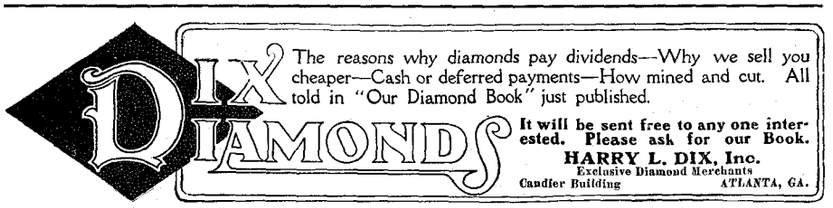
Francis Joseph Among His People.—Tragic as has been the personal life of Francis Joseph, emperor of Austria, probably no ruler in all Europe has been so crowned with success in the conduct of public affairs. The love and admiration of the great mass of his people won during the earliest days of his reign have always been his during the many years that he has been their emperor—a period of almost sixty years. According to a writer in *World's Events*, this has been a task presenting peculiar difficulties when it is taken into consideration that the Austrian government is composed of seven distinct races. To quote:

Few rulers have been called upon to govern such a cosmopolitan people. His broad territory contains no less than seven distinct races, each with its own language and customs and its own political rights and boundaries. Some of these subsidiary kingdoms retain a strong spirit of independence. This whole group of clashing divisions is held together by the personality of one old man, Emperor Joseph. It is as "Our Frantz" that he rules them. The tie between him and his peasant people is like that of some of the ancient shepherd kings, and almost touches poetic idealism. He is a great, kind father to them, and they adore him with childish faith and simplicity. There has come harm to them through political blunders, but they never have blamed him—they have always found some under-officer to blame.

He goes about among them without guard or detective, and everywhere is greeted with truest affection. Twice every week, on Mondays and Thursdays, he holds a public reception, or it might better be called "court," for to it any one may bring any kind of trouble whatever for consultation with the Emperor himself. It is not for political or state matters; it is simply for his own peasant children that they may talk over with him their own little worries and troubles. Any one may come who will, if he will put his name and the purpose of his interview on a card and hand it to the proper officer a few days before the visit.

All sorts of odd troubles are brought to him for


Dioxogen
H_2O_2 3%
YOU
CAN
SEE
IT
WORK
THE BUBBLING CLEANSER
Cuts
are always susceptible to infection. If a razor cut, or an axe, hatchet, knife, glass or tin can cut, or a rusty nail, fish-hook, or gunshot wound is cleansed at once with DIOXOGEN infecting substances will be removed with surgical thoroughness. In each package is an interesting circular which describes the uses of DIOXOGEN as the antiseptic bubbling cleanser of all kinds of cuts.
After Smoking
Rinse the mouth with diluted DIOXOGEN. It bubbles under the tongue, over the tonsils, between the teeth, into tooth cavities, between gums and teeth, into mouth cankers and ulcerations, thoroughly cleansing mouth, teeth and throat from infecting substances. Take DIOXOGEN on the automobiling, fishing, camping, traveling or yachting trip. It's a safeguard and protection. Sold everywhere at popular prices, ONLY IN SEALED ORIGINAL PACKAGES, bearing the printed name DIOXOGEN. Never sold in bulk. Ask for it by name.
THE OAKLAND CHEMICAL CO., New York


DIX DIAMONDS
The reasons why diamonds pay dividends—Why we sell you cheaper—Cash or deferred payments—How mined and cut. All told in "Our Diamond Book" just published.
It will be sent free to any one interested. Please ask for our Book.
HARRY L. DIX, Inc.
Exclusive Diamond Merchants
Candler Building ATLANTA, GA.

1 2 3 4 5 6
No More Mixing Up Tooth Brushes
Each member of the family adopts one of the symbols shown above and always asks for it when buying a new brush. The mark on handle is also on outside of box—the Prophylactic *yellow* box which protects the brush and guarantees that you get it untouched by another's fingers. Curved, bevel-pointed handle with superior bristles trimmed to fit and clean between the teeth. Adults' 35c. Youths' 25c. Children's 25c. By mail or at dealers.
Made in America under American sanitary conditions. Hole in handle and hook to keep brush dry and in your own place.
MEDIUM
Prophy-lac-tic
Send for our free booklet, "Tooth Truths."
FLORENCE MFG. CO., 14 Pine Street, Florence, Mass.

CUBS' FOOD

They Thrive On Grape-Nuts.

Healthy babies don't cry and the well-nourished baby that is fed on Grape-Nuts is never a crying baby. Many babies who cannot take any other food relish the perfect food, Grape-Nuts and get well.

"My little baby was given up by three doctors who said that the condensed milk on which I had fed her had ruined the child's stomach. One of the doctors told me that the only thing to do would be to try Grape-Nuts, so I got some and prepared it as follows: I soaked 1½ tablespoonfuls in one pint of cold water for half an hour, then I strained off the liquid and mixed 12 teaspoonfuls of this strained Grape-Nuts juice with six teaspoonfuls of rich milk, put in a pinch of salt and a little sugar, warmed it and gave it to baby every two hours.

"In this simple, easy way, I saved baby's life and have built her up to a strong healthy child, rosy and laughing. The food must certainly be perfect to have such a wonderful effect as this. I can truthfully say I think it is the best food in the world to raise delicate babies on and is also a delicious healthful food for grown-ups as we have discovered in our family."

Grape-Nuts is equally valuable to the strong, healthy man or woman. It stands for the true theory of health. "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Shawknit TRADE MARK.

Socks have been branded with our trademark for nearly thirty years as our guarantee of their goodness.

Style 2 sW is particularly recommended for its great wearing qualities. It is a medium heavy weight cotton stocking with fast black uppers and ***undyed natural combed Egyptian double sole.*** This style has filled a long-felt want, combining style and comfort without sacrificing either.

Please ask your dealer for Shawknit socks.

If you cannot procure them from him, we will fill a trial order direct.

The price of the above style is 25c. per pair or six pairs for $1.50; delivery charges paid to any part of the U. S. upon receipt of price. Sizes 9 to 11½ inclusive. When ordering be sure and state size wanted.

Write us to-day for our beautifully illustrated colored catalog showing styles, prices, and useful information.

SHAW STOCKING CO.

4 Smith St., Lowell, Mass.

Send Dime—for 20 Dazzling "Shines"

"Eagle Brand" Shoe Cream

in handsome Opal Glass Box with metal screw cap. To quickly introduce this shoe polish made from pure wax containing oil, we make this liberal offer. Gives dazzling lustre to any fine black leather, Box Calf, Vici Kid, Velour, Cuban Wax Calf or Patent Leather Shoes. *Will not rub off or soil the garments. Preserves* the leather. Makes shoes *comfortable.* Sample box contains enough Shoe Cream for about 20 shines. Regular size 25c., contains sufficient for 80 shines. Send dime and dealer's name today for sample box.

THE AMERICAN SHOE POLISH CO., 218 No. Franklin St., Chicago

School Books of All Publishers

Library Books and Dictionaries At Wholesale Prices

Magazines at Cut Rates, Plays and Entertainment Books, Teachers' Helps, Keys, Translations, Sheet Music, Song Books, Maps, Globes, Blackboards, Books for Self-Education. Catalog Free, postpaid, on request.

HALL & McCREARY, 241 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

"CHURCH FEDERATION" An authoritative work by Prof. A. T. Jones. Just published. With "The Consecrated Way," "The Bible in Education," and "The World's Greatest Issues," over 750 pages. $1.50, postpaid.

R. O. EASTMAN, Sales Mgr., 5 College Hall, Battle Creek, Mich.

his adjustment. Sometimes it is a broken-hearted mother who wants her wayward son reinstated in some government position; sometimes it is a quarreling neighbor; sometimes it is a husband or wife who wants the Emperor to command peace in their troubled home, and not infrequently he is able to do for their homes what he was never able to do for his own.

On one day a father brought before the Emperor his unruly son to have him chided for his prodigality. The boy was not yet out of his teens, but he was larger than his father, and drest in a fine suit, top-coat, and shining shoes, and carried a gold-headed cane. His father was attired in very shabby clothing and his hands and face showed unremitting toil. A few well-directed questions from the Emperor elicited the fact that the boy was an idle dandy, living on the wages of his father.

"Where did you get the money with which to buy that cane?" the Emperor asked him.

"From father."

"Where for that top-coat?"

"From father."

"Where for that suit and those shoes?"

"From father," again answered the boy, with great humiliation at the laughing about the room.

"Oh, well, my boy, it is not right that you should wear the best clothing that your father has when he is so much in need of them." And the Emperor commanded that he step to a side-room and disrobe, and pass out the clothing to their owner; and that he then remain in the room until he earned himself a suit by some copying which the Emperor would send him to do at so much a page. It is needless to say that a permanent cure for idleness was effected.

Many other tales are told of his humor and cunning in dealing with these people about him. He plans his life to be much with them, the common middle class of his country; and upon them has rested the security of his reign, and with them he has had most of the pleasure of his life.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Helping Her.—"You loved her very much?"

"So much that when her first husband died I married her that I might share her grief and so lessen it."

"And how did it work?"

"Fine! I'm sorrier now for his death than she is."—*Houston Post.*

Pat's Office Hours.—Pat, a miner, after struggling for years in a far-off Western mining district, finally giving up in despair, was about to turn his face Eastward, when suddenly he struck it rich. Soon afterward he was seen strutting along, drest in fine clothes. One day an old friend stopt him, saying: "And how are you, Pat? I'd like to talk to you." Pat stretched himself proudly. "If you want to talk with me, I'll see you in me office. I hev an office now, and me hours is from A.M. in the mornin' to P.M. in the afternoon."—*Northwestern Christian Advocate.*

Wise Beyond His Years.—The inspector in an English school asked the boys he was examining: "Can you take your warm overcoat off?" "Yes, sir," was the response. "Can the bear take his warm overcoat off?" "No, sir." "Why not?" There was silence for a while, and then a little boy spoke up: "Please, sir, because God alone knows where the buttons are."—*Buffalo Courier.*

The Real Need.—"They say that laziness is caused by a germ. What a fine thing it would be if we could find something to kill the thing."

"Oh, no. I know something finer than that. Think how much nicer it would be if we could all find some way to gratify it."—*The Hebrew Standard.*

Sufficient Evidence.—GREEN—"I can't understand why De Short wants a divorce. His wife had nearly half a million when he married her."

BROWN—"Yes, and she has every dollar of it yet That's the trouble."—*Chicago Daily News.*

Will You Spend a Penny to Increase Your Business—Your Salary?

Sign and mail the coupon below. Send no money! Take no risk!

One hundred and twelve of the world's master business men have written ten books—2193 pages—1497 vital business secrets. In them is the best of all that they know about

—Credits	—Wholesaling	—Manufacturing
—Banking	—Real Estate	—Correspondence
—Retailing	—Management	—Cost-Keeping
—Soliciting	—Organization	—Position-Getting
—Insurance	—Man-Training	—Business Generalship
—Purchasing	—Salesmanship	—Competition Fighting
—Collections	—Man-Handling	and hundreds and hundreds of other vital business subjects.
—Accounting	—Systematizing	
—Advertising	—Time-Keeping	

A booklet has been published describing, explaining, picturing the work. Pages 2 and 3 tell about managing businesses great and small; pages 4 and 5 deal with credits, collections and with rock bottom purchasing; pages 6 and 7 with handling and training men; pages 7 to 12 with salesmanship, with advertising, with the marketing of goods through salesmen, dealers and by mail; pages 12 to 15 with the great problem of securing the highest market price for your services—no matter what your line; and the last page tells how you may get a complete set—bound in handsome half morocco, contents in colors—for less than your daily smoke or shave, almost as little as your daily newspaper.

Will you read the book if we send it free? Send no money. Simply sign the coupon.

The System Co., 151-153 Wabash Ave., Chicago

I am just like any other live-minded, red-blooded man of business. I keep my eyes and ears and brain open all the year around for new ways to make money. If there is any possible expedient that will increase my business or salary I want to know it. So, then, if your sixteen-page booklet offers me such an opportunity, send it along. But mind you, I promise nothing, I agree to nothing, save to read the booklet, After that it is purely up to the booklet. 41

Name _____

Address _____

Business _____

Position _____

STUDY LAW AT HOME

The oldest and best school. Instruction by mail adapted to every one. Recognized by courts and educators. Experienced and competent instructors. Takes spare time only. Three courses—Preparatory, Business, College. Prepares for practice. Will better your condition and prospects in business. Students and graduates everywhere. Full particulars and **Easy Payment Plan Free.**

Sprague Correspondence School of Law
621 Majestic Building
Detroit, Mich.

***ARITHMETIC* SELF-TAUGHT.**

A plain, easily understood volume for ALL who have not had the opportunity of learning this subject thoroughly, or who have forgotten what they once learned. **257 Pages. REQUIRES NO TEACHER.** This great little book sent postpaid, for **60 Cents,** (stamps accepted), leather binding, $1. GEO. A. ZELLER BOOK CO., 4481 West Belle Place, St. Louis, Mo.

EVER NEED DUPLICATES

Of Form Letters, Price Lists, Bills, Invoices, Drawings, Menus, Reports, anything? Then take advantage of our offer often days' trial without deposit. Daus' Improved **Tip Top** is the simplest and quickest method of duplicating. 100 copies from pen-written and 50 copies from typewritten original. If you have tried other duplicators without success, you will be more than pleased with ours. Complete Duplicator, cap size (prints 8¾ x 13 in.) Price, $7.50. **The Felix P. Daus Duplicator Co., Daus Bldg., 113 John Street, New York.**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

What Would You Infer?—A theological student was sent one Sunday to supply a vacant pulpit in a Connecticut valley town. A few days after he received a copy of the weekly paper of that place with the following item marked:

"Rev. —— of the senior class at Yale Seminary supplied the pulpit at the Congregational Church last Sunday, and the church will now be closed three weeks for repairs."—*Cleveland Leader.*

A Paying Investment.—"I suppose to educate your daughter in music costs a great deal of money?"

"Yes, but she's brought it all back for me."

"Indeed!"

"Yes; I'd been trying to buy out my next neighbor at half price for years, and could never bring him to terms until she came home."—*The Sacred Heart Review.*

Every Cloud Has Its Silver Lining.—One afternoon Mrs. Murphy appeared at the settlement house, all drest up in her best bonnet and shawl. A huge black and blue spot disfigured one side of her face, however, and one eye was nearly closed. "Why, Mrs. Murphy, what is the matter?" cried one of the teachers; and then, realizing that she might have asked a tactless question, she hastily turned it off, by saying: "Well, cheer up, you might be worse off." "Sure an' I might," responded the indignant Mrs. Murphy. "I might not be married at all!"—*Boston Post.*

Goods Properly Labeled.—"What's your husband doing now?" asked the neighbor.

"Oh, he's sitting around telling what is going to happen next election," answered the busy woman.

"Then he's a prophet?"

"No, he isn't. So far as this family is concerned he is a dead loss."—*Washington Star.*

Hard to Explain.—At a party recently they were playing a game which consisted in everybody in the room making a face, and the one who made the worst face was awarded a prize. They all did their level best and then a gentleman went up to one of the ladies and said:

"Well, madam, I think you have won the prize."

"Oh," she said, "I wasn't playing."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

One Meal a Month.—Several ladies sat after a card party at the University Club a few mornings ago, discussing the virtues of their husbands. "Mr. Bingleton," said one of them, referring to her life partner, "never drinks and never swears—indeed, he has no bad habits." "Does he ever smoke?" some one asked. "Yes; he likes a cigar just after he has eaten a good meal. But, I suppose, on an average, he doesn't smoke more than once a month."—*Philippines Gossip.*

His Advantage.—Two Irishmen were digging a sewer. One of them was a big, strong man about six feet four inches in height, and the other one was a little, puny man about four feet six inches. The foreman came along to see how the work was progressing, and noticed that one of them was doing more work than the other. "Look here," he cried, "how is it that little Dennis Dugan, who is only half your size, is doing nearly twice as much work as you, Patrick?" Glancing down to his partner, Pat replied, "And why shouldn't he? Ain't he nearer to it?"—*Kansas City Independent.*

THE FIDELITY AND CASUALTY CO.
OF NEW YORK
1876 GEORGE F. SEWARD, President ROBERT J. HILLAS, Vice-President and Secretary 1908

FIDELITY
LIABILITY
ACCIDENT
HEALTH
STEAM BOILER
ELEVATOR
PLATE GLASS
BURGLARY
FLY WHEEL

This Company has been engaged in the several MINOR MISCELLANEOUS LINES of insurance for over THIRTY YEARS, and has built up gradually and prudently A VERY LARGE CASUALTY INSURANCE BUSINESS. Its annual income from premiums is nearly SIX MILLIONS of dollars. Its business is protected by assets of nearly EIGHT MILLIONS, including an unearned premium reserve of over THREE MILLIONS of dollars, and a special reserve against contingent claims of over ONE AND ONE-HALF MILLIONS. It has paid over TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS to its policy holders FOR LOSSES. Its constant effort is to give its clients not only INSURANCE indemnity, but prompt and effective INSPECTION and ADJUSTING SERVICES.

INSURANCE THAT INSURES

CAPITAL - $1,000,000.00 SURPLUS (June 30) $1,622,129.12

DIRECTORS

DUMONT CLARKE, WM. P. DIXON, ALFRED W. HOYT, GEO. E. IDE, W. G. LOW, J. G. McCULLOUGH, WM. J. MATHESON, ALEXANDER E. ORR, HENRY E. PIERREPONT, GEO. F. SEWARD, ANTON A. RAVEN, JOHN L. RIKER, W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT

Principal Offices, Nos. 97-103 Cedar Street, New York
Agents in all considerable towns

THE "NEW IDEA"
MEDIUM PRICED SOCKS THAT WEAR WELL AND GIVE COMFORT

Socks that are soft when bought and softer after many washings—made of fine yarn, twisted to resist wear, by special processes. "New Idea" socks give twice the wear and thrice the comfort of any 25-cents-a-pair goods. Send $1.50 for six pairs, or 25c for one pair—your money back any time you say so. See our ads in Digests of December 7 and 14, 1907. *Booklet Free.*

WELLKNIT HOSIERY COMPANY
HARRISBURG, PA.

FRENCH—GERMAN
SPANISH—ITALIAN
Spoken, Taught and Mastered by the
LANGUAGE PHONE METHOD
Combined with The Rosenthal Common Sense Method of Practical Linguistry

The Latest and Best Work of Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal

YOU HEAR THE EXACT PRONUNCIATION OF EACH WORD AND PHRASE. A few minutes' practice several times a day at spare moments gives a thorough mastery of conversational French, German, Spanish or Italian.

Send for testimonials, booklet and letter.

THE LANGUAGE-PHONE METHOD
802 Metropolis Building, Broadway and 16th Street, New York

HOW FORTUNES ARE LOST

How often have we read lately—"The savings of a lifetime were swept away." In not one instance were these savings invested in good first mortgages. Such investments are never swept away. Our Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates represent first mortgages on New York City real estate and have, in addition, our guarantee of title and the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company's guarantee of payment.

Send for descriptive booklet

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO
Capital and Surplus, $12,000,000
176 BROADWAY NEW YORK
175 REMSEN ST. BROOKLYN

FLEISCHMANN'S COMPRESSED YEAST HAS NO EQUAL

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BAKER'S COCOA

FIRST in Years!

FIRST in Honors!

FIRST on the Breakfast Tables of the World!

48 HIGHEST AWARDS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA

Registered U. S. Pat. Off.

WALTER BAKER & CO., Ltd.

[Established 1780]

DORCHESTER, MASS.

CANDIES,

MEANS

Of unequalled QUALITY, such as Huyler's are the result of extraordinary care & watchfulness in the purchase of only the Highest Grade of Raw Materials.

The workmanship also is watched as carefully, and the same unremitting watchfulness enters into the manufacture of our Cups, Bars, Drops and other Counter Goods as in our BONBONS, COCOA and CHOCOLATES.

If you want a Nourishing, Strengthening Chocolate, with Real Food Value, and at the same time having a pleasant taste, try our PEANUT CHOCOLATE or Chocolate Dipped TRISCUIT.

Huyler's **Stores manywhere Sales Agents everywhere**

GOOD HEALTH is the oldest health magazine, the biggest and best. Edited by J. H. Kellogg, M.D., monthly. Superbly printed and illustrated. Sample copy 10 cents; 3 months 25 cents; one year $1.00 GOOD HEALTH, 44 College Hall, Battle Creek, Mich.

Peter Moller's Cod Liver Oil

IS AGREEABLE TO TAKE

is digestible, easily assimilated, and may be taken continuously without causing gastric disturbance.

Put up only in flat, oval bottles bearing our name as sole agents.

Schieffelin & Co., New York.

Their College Boys.—FIRST MOTHER (reading letter from son at college)—"Henry's letters always send me to the dictionary." SECOND MOTHER (resignedly)—"That's nothing; Jack's always send me to the bank."—*Puck.*

Not Born There.—A Washington man, whose business had brought him to New York, took a run not long ago into Connecticut, where he had lived in his childhood.

In the place where he was born he accosted a venerable old chap, of some eighty years, who proved to be the very person the Washingtonian sought to answer certain inquiries concerning the place. As the conversation proceeded the Washington man said:

"I suppose you have always lived around here?"

"Oh, no," said the native. "I was born two good miles from here."—*Illustrated Sunday Magazine.*

Defensive Music.—"I had to drown the yelling of the baby in the flat below," said Wagner.

Thus a new style of music was born to the world.—*New York Sun.*

Saved.—Sheridan had just ridden to Winchester, twenty miles away.

"Five miles over the Roosevelt test," he gasped.

Herewith he felt reasonably sure of holding his job.—*New York Sun.*

Truly Liberal.—PROFESSIONAL FASTER—"I should like to undertake a fast of four weeks in this show of yours. How much will you pay me?"

SHOWMAN—"I can't give you any salary, but I will pay for your keep."—*Fliegende Blaetter* (Munich).

Could Readily Believe It.—An old country gentleman returning home rather late, discovered a yokel with a lantern under his kitchen window, who, when asked his business there, stated he had only come a-courting. "Come a what?" said the irate gentleman. "A-courting, sir. I'se courting Mary." "It's a lie! What do you want a lantern for? I never used one when I was a young man." "No, sir," was the yokel's reply; "I didn't think yer 'ad, judging by the missis."—*The Argonaut.*

Another Point of View.—"The rich banker's daughter has given me her hand for life."

"Rather say, for a living."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter* (Munich).

At the Flood.—Hearing of a rising river at the headwaters of the Euphrates, with a falling barometer and indication of a flood in the valley, the Pithecanthropus changed his mind and frankly admitted it to Noah. His manner was that of a chastened and softened person.

"You monkeyed too long," said the Patriarch. "We gave you a chance to come in with us, and you wouldn't take it. Now we have arranged for all the stock we care about trying to float."

The general liquidation which followed had the usual effect upon all but the insiders.—*Puck.*

Woman, Wily Woman.—"Please give me two bills for my hat, one for ten dollars for my husband and for twenty to show my lady friends."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter* (Munich).

The Most Suspicious Ever.—Henry Clews, the banker and author, was talking at the Union Club in New York about a certain financier.

"No wonder the man is so successful," said Mr. Clews. "He is the most careful, the most suspicious fellow I ever heard of. In fact, he reminds me of a Staffordshire farmer my father used to tell of.

"It was said of this farmer that, whenever he bought a herd of sheep, he examined each sheep closely to make sure that it had not cotton in it."—*Washington Star.*

Liquid Court Plaster

immediately dries, forming a tough, transparent, waterproof coating. **"New-Skin" heals Cuts, Abrasions, Hang-Nails, Chapped and Split Lips or Fingers, Burns Blisters, etc. Instantly relieves Chilblains, Frosted Ears, Stings of Insects, Chafed or Blistered Feet, Callous Spots, etc., etc.**

A coating on the sensitive parts will protect the feet from being chafed or blistered by new or heavy shoes. **MECHANICS, SPORTSMEN, BICYCLISTS, GOLFERS,** in fact all of us, are liable to bruise, scratch or scrape our skin. **"NEW-SKIN"** will heal these injuries, **will not wash off,** and after it is applied the injury is forgotten, as **"NEW-SKIN"** makes a temporary new skin until the broken skin is healed under it. **"Paint it with 'New-Skin' and forget it,"** is literally true.

CAUTION: WE GUARANTEE our claims for **"NEW-SKIN."** No one guarantees substitutes or imitations trading on our reputation, and the guarantee of an imitator would be worthless anyway.

ALWAYS INSIST ON GETTING "NEW-SKIN" Sample size, **10c.** Family size (like illustration), **25c.** Two ounce bottles (for surgeons and hospitals), **50c. AT THE DRUGGISTS,** or we will mail a package anywhere in the United States on receipt of price.

Douglas Mfg. Co. 64-66 Poplar St. Dept. 35, Brooklyn, N.Y.

OUR LOVING NELL. Letters from the Paris and Vienna Music Studios, by Mrs. NELLY GORE. 12mo, cloth, 231 pages, illustrated. $1.00 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

PAPER DIAPERS APPEAL TO THE MOTHER OF THE BABE

I'm the first kid that ever wore a paper Diaper. Don't I look good to you?

I HAVE worn **Whitelaw Paper Diapers** since the day I was born, 10 months now, and have never for one minute been scalded or chafed. Very few babies in this world can say that. Made of very strong velvety paper as soft as cotton, a perfect absorbent, medicated under the direction of a chemist to prevent chafing, and shaped to fit. To be worn inside the regular Diaper and destroyed when soiled. We could fill a column in their praise, but any Mother will know. Cost less than one cent each. 75c. per 100, at Factory, or will mail 50 postpaid for $1.00. Also make the famous **Whitelaw Paper Blankets, Sanitary, Healthful and Warm, $3.00** per dozen f. o. b. Cincinnati, or two full size as sample by mail, postpaid, for One Dollar. Not sold in stores.

Whitelaw Paper Goods Co., Dept. 2, Cincinnati, O.

DO YOUR OWN PRINTING

$5 press prints cards, labels, etc. Circular, book, newspaper press, $18. Money saver, maker. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, type, paper, etc.

THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Conn.

A Bad Complexion

pimples, and rough skin, are caused by indigestion. Charcoal is an active digestive. It stops fermentation, absorbs all gases and clears up the complexion. Use

MURRAY'S CHARCOAL TABLETS

For 10c. in stamps, a full size **25c.** box mailed for trial. Once only.

A. J. Ditman, 41 Astor House, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

So Misunderstood.—"Ah!" said Bragley, with a view to making Miss Wise jealous, "I was alone last evening with some one I admire very much."

"Ah!" echoed the bright girl, "alone, were you?"—*Philadelphia Press.*

A Perceptive Youth.—MARGARET (to young brother, coaxingly)—"Oh, Willie, are you an angel?"

WILLIE—"Not if it's any thing upstairs."—*Punch.*

Vale.—In a cemetery at Middlebury, Vt., is a stone, erected by a widow to her loving husband, bearing this inscription:

"Rest in peace—until we meet again."—*The Jewish Ledger.*

Very True.—SALLY GAY—"What a cunning little fellow Mr. Callipers is!"

DOLLY SWIFT—"Cunning! Why, look at him—he's dreadfully bow-legged."

SALLY GAY—Yes; but that gives him such an arch look, you know."—*Pick-Me-Up.*

A Bond of Sympathy.—PA TWADDLES—"Tommy, I am not at all pleased with the report your mother gives of your conduct to-day."

TOMMY TWADDLES—"I knowed you wouldn't be, an' I told her so. But she went right ahead and made the report. Jest like a woman, ain't it?"—*Cleveland Leader.*

The Unemployed.—CANDIDATE FOR EMPLOYMENT (to foreman)—"You want a character from my last employer? Why, he has been dead these twenty years."—*Rire* (Paris).

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

January 17.—Japan's annexation of the Chen-Tao district to Korea causes alarm in St. Petersburg.

January 18.—The first meeting of a business men's organization in France to combat revolutionary socialism is held in Paris.

January 19.—The Progressive party at a meeting in Tokyo adopts a platform attacking the Cabinet for bad finance and weak diplomacy.

January 20.—Advices from Washington discredit the rumored plot to blow up the American battle ship fleet at Rio de Janeiro.

Lord Curzon is elected a representative peer for Ireland.

January 21.—The Russian Douma resumes its sessions; strong opposition is shown to the naval program.

January 22.—The American battle-ship fleet sails from Rio de Janeiro.

January 23.—The police in Lisbon discover a plot to overthrow the monarchy, and several arrests are made.

A bill to censure the present Japanese Cabinet narrowly misses passing the Lower House.

Domestic.

WASHINGTON.

January 17.—Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood succeeds Maj.-Gen. Frederick D. Grant in command of the Department of the East, the former taking command of the Department of the Lakes.

January 20.—Justice Gould, of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, refuses to enjoin the allotment of Panama bonds.

January 21.—Statements from Admiral Brownson and Surgeon-General Rixey relative to the hospital-ship controversy are made public.

Rear-Admiral Capps, chief of construction, defends the present plan of building battle-ships, but recommends a change in ammunition hoists.

GENERAL.

January 17.—The Hughes League of the United States files certificates of incorporation at Albany.

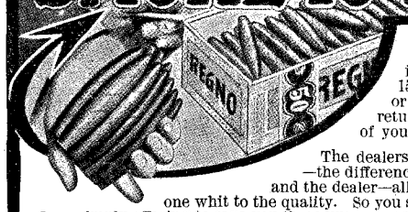
January 19.—Charles Emory Smith, editor of *The Philadelphia Press*, former Minister to Russia and Postmaster-general, dies.

January 20.—The Pennsylvania two-cent railroad-fare law is declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of that State.

January 21.—Governor Hughes of New York signifies his willingness to accept the Republican nomination for the Presidency.

January 22.—Morris K. Jesup, financier and philanthropist, dies in New York.

SMOKE 10 Then DECIDE



I claim that the cigar I offer you for 4 cents is equal in every way to the one for which your dealer charges 15. I want you to *smoke 10 and then decide* whether or not I am right. If you are not thoroughly pleased return the remaining 40 and I will refund every penny of your $2.00.

The dealers' 15 cent straight is the manufacturer's 4 cent cigar—the difference represents three profits—the jobber, his salesman and the dealer—all middlemen who add to the price without adding one whit to the quality. So you see the price I ask for my cigars is logically correct. I am simply offering to save you three unnecessary profits that you now pay.

I call this *15-cent* value the Regno, and into it I put the very finest Havana filler—not Havana seed or American Havana, mind you, but Genuine Havana Leaf grown and cured on the island of Cuba. Also I use the finest quality imported Sumatra wrapper. My cigars are made by skilled, experienced hands. They draw freely—burn evenly and there is not the tiniest variation in the quality. My factory has been running 64 years, long enough to show up every needless expense—every cost-increasing leak. I am located in a small town where expenses are reduced to a minimum—where wages are normal and workmen are happy, contented property owners. I make just enough cigars each day to fill my orders so the cigars are certain to be fresh. Also I personally watch over your order from the time it enters my office until the cigars are handed to the expressman.

My Free Test Offer: *Send me two dollars with your name and address. I will send you one box of 50 Regno Havana Cigars, delivery charges prepaid. Smoke 10, then if the cigars are not as represented or if you are in any way displeased, return the remaining 40 at my expense and I will refund every penny of your deposit. When ordering tell me whether you prefer "light," "medium" or "dark" cigars.*

At least ask for my booklet.

JOSEPH H. RUGG, 742 Market St., Blairsville, Pa.

Size of Cigar, 4⅞ in. long by ⅝ in. thick.

EUREKA CLIP

Holds firmly together letters, checks or papers of any kind without mutilation. Indestructible, being nickel-plated, will not tarnish. Sold in boxes of 100. 25c.

Ask your dealer or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Send for free sample envelope.

Consolidated Safety Pin Co.
131 Farrand Street, Bloomfield, N.J.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS

We absolutely guarantee to teach shorthand complete in only thirty days. You can learn in spare time in your own home, no matter where you live. No need to spend months as with old systems. **Boyd's Syllabic System** is easy to learn—easy to write—easy to read. Simple. Practical. Speedy. Sure. No ruled lines—no positions—no shading, as in other systems. No long list of word signs to confuse. ONLY NINE CHARACTERS to learn and you have the entire English (or any other) language at your ABSOLUTE COMMAND. The best system for stenographers, private secretaries, newspaper reporters. Lawyers, ministers, teachers, physicians, literary folk and business men may now learn shorthand for their own use. Does not take continual daily practice as with other systems. Our graduates hold high-grade positions everywhere. Send to-day for booklets, testimonials, guarantee offer, etc.

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
930 Chicago Opera House Block, Chicago, Ill.

Let the little home doctor
bring you health, greater vitality and a clearer complexion

You all know the *benefits* derived from *massage*. You ladies remember how *soft* and *delicate* your skin *looks* and *feels* after a *massage treatment* at the hair-dresser's parlor.

You gentlemen who "take a massage" after shaving know how it *exhilarates you*.

And when any part of your body aches, you *rub* the aching part and *relief* comes. This is all a *natural, every-day* way, hence—it's the massage or the *rub!—RUB!—RUB!*

In a nutshell—boiled down to simple words—all this *rubbing* is just massage or *vibratory stimulation of the blood circulation.*

Physiology books tell you that the blood is *carried* to the *heart* through the *veins*, then *carried away* and *distributed* to the *different* organs by the *arteries*.

This is *blood circulation*—the *vital spark* of your life. When your blood circulation is *normal*—in *perfect, regular* condition—you are likely to be *healthy*. When the circulation is *slow, irregular*, CONGESTED—it means *sickness, pains* and *ills*, and you need stimulation of the *blood*.

CONGESTION is the *root* of almost every ailment and the *start* of almost every dreaded *disease*. If *congestion* of the *blood* was *impossible*, sickness and disease would be rare. You must overcome this *CONGESTION* by sending the rich, red blood through your body *freely* and *quickly* by our method of vibratory massage, thus permitting the starved *tissues* to be fed *properly* and *regularly* by the blood as Nature intended.

Real blood stimulus—restoring the blood circulation to a *normal, healthy* condition—can be done *properly, safely* and *surely* by the Moon Massage Vibrator, "The Little Home Doctor." *Everywhere* learned physicians are prescribing vibratory *massage* for their patients on account of its great *benefits*. In every *thoroughly* equipped hospital and sanitarium *Massage Vibrators* are in *daily* use because of the astounding *results*.

In choosing a *massage vibrator* for the *home* particular care should be exercised in selecting a vibrator that will really vibrate. The Moon Massage Vibrator will do this unfailingly at all times.

—And you can *control* the stroke *yourself* to *delicate, medium* or *strong* by simply turning a button. It is simple, handy and compact—weighs only 26 ounces and will not tire the arm. It is the *only* electric vibrator that has *all* the power and efficiency contained in the *heavy motor machines*, used in hospitals, sanitariums, massage establishments and hair-dressing parlors, and which cost from $25 to $150.

The Moon Massage Vibrator can be attached to *electric light* bracket—just turn it on as you would a light. No need to fear shocks, as it is impossible for current to come in contact with your hand or body. Wherever electric light is *not* available, we furnish batteries which operate the Vibrator.

MOON Massage Vibrator
"The little home doctor"

Two Weeks' Trial Costs You Nothing.

As a guarantee of our claims we will let you try the *Moon Massage Vibrator* in your own *home two weeks* for *nothing*. If not satisfactory, send it right back, instead of paying for it. **Our Valuable Book on Vibration FREE.** It tells *you* just what you want to *know* and how to use the *Moon Massage Vibrator*.

MOON VIBRATOR CO.
134 Indiana Street Chicago

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NO MORE ROUND SHOULDERS FOR MAN, WOMAN OR CHILD

PROF. CHAS. MUNTER'S
NULIFE
(Patented)

STRAIGHTENS ROUND SHOULDERS AND COMPELS DEEP AND PROPER BREATHING

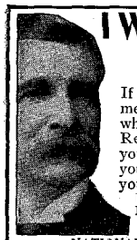
NOTHING LIKE IT IN THE WORLD
"Health is Youth," says Prof. Charles Munter

"NULIFE" gives that perfect military bearing demanded by health and fashion. You cannot BREATHE PROPERLY unless you STAND PROPERLY. "NULIFE" holds you erect and keeps you there. Expands the chest from two to six inches, and reduces your abdomen to proper proportions. The instant effect of wearing "NULIFE" is as if one were transplanted from a stuffy room to the mountain tops, causing a natural, regular respiration, and giving a continual internal massage with Nature's tonic, fresh air, which is exhilarating, inspiring vigor and NEW LIFE with every breath. Wearing "NULIFE" during daily occupation means proper breathing all the time without exertion or loss of time.

"NULIFE" corrects the dangers to health arising from cramped lungs due to round shoulders and sunken chest, which prevents proper breathing. This stooped position forces the entire weight of the body on the abdomen, which should be supported by the spine and hips. "NULIFE" instantly corrects this, giving Man a commanding appearance, makes Woman a perfect figure with or without a corset; causes Children to sit and stand erect and grow healthy (a blessing to children while growing).

"NULIFE" is made of a washable fabric, is self-lacing and pleasant to wear, and is so simple any child can put it on without assistance. You simply fasten the belt around the waist and "NULIFE" does the rest. "NULIFE" formerly sold at $5.00. Now sent direct to you for $3.00 with my guarantee—that "NULIFE" will do all I claim for it. When ordering, send me your name and address, carefully written, with your height, weight and chest measure (not bust measure), and whether male or female, with $3.00, and "NULIFE" will be sent to you prepaid. Large sizes extra. Address

Prof. CHAS. MUNTER, Dept. 60, "NULIFE" Company
23 West 45th Street, nr. 5th Avenue, New York City
FREE—Our illustrated book on "NULIFE" and what it will do for you.



I Will Help Make You Prosperous

If you are honest and ambitious write me today no matter where you live or what your occupation. I will teach you Real Estate business by mail; appoint you representative of my Company in your town; start you in a business of your own and help you make money. Unusual opportunity for men without capital. Full particulars free. Write today. Address

HARRY W. CROSS, President, Dept. 73.,
NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE REALTY CO.
Marden Bldg., Washington, D. C. Athenæum Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

JUST READY

BETWEEN THE OLD AND THE NEW TESTAMENTS

400 YEARS BET. MALACH. AND MATT.

OR INTERBIBLICAL HISTORY

By David Gregg, D.D., LL.D., President of the Western Theological Seminary

THE history of the Jews as it relates to Palestine and Christ may be roughly divided into two periods: 1.—From Joshua to the Babylonian exile. 2.—From the return of the Jews under Cyrus' reign to the destruction of Jerusalem under the Romans. The latter period is the special concern of this book.

Rev. Wilbur Fletcher Steele, Prof. Biblical Science, University of Denver, says: "This book has delighted me. Faith mounts high as its pages are devoured. It is untechnical and easily comprehended by the layman."

Geo. B. Stewart, D.D., Pres. Auburn Theol. Seminary: "A most interesting book. Dr. Gregg's presentation is illuminating and inspiring. It is a valuable book."

12mo, 125 pages. Cloth, 75 cents net.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY 44-60 E. 23d St. New York

PARSIFAL. The story and analysis of Wagner's great opera, by H. R. HAWEIS. Small 12mo, cloth, 68 pages, 40c. (Hour-Glass Series.) Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

A most wonderful remedy for bronchial affections. Free from opiates. In boxes only.

"He had small skill o' horse flesh who bought a goose to ride on." Don't take ordinary soaps for house cleaning.

THE PROPER THING

is SAPOLIO

=Try a cake of it, and be convinced.=

THE Keeley Cure

For Liquor and Drug Using

A scientific remedy which has been skilfully and successfully administered by medical specialists for the past 28 years.

At the following Keeley Institutes:

Hot Springs, Ark.
San Francisco, Cal., 2930 Sacramento St.
Denver, Col.
West Haven, Conn.
Washington, D. C., 211 N. Capitol St.
Dwight, Ill.
Marion, Ind.
Plainfield, Ind.
Des Moines, Ia.
Crab Orchard, Ky.
Lexington, Mass.
Portland, Me.
Grand Rapids, Mich., 265 So. College Ave.
Omaha, Neb., Cor. Cass & 25th Sts.
North Conway, N. H.
Buffalo, N. Y.
White Plains, N. Y.
Greensboro, N. C.
Fargo, N. D.
Philadelphia, Pa., 812 N. Broad St.
Harrisburg, Pa.
Pittsburg, Pa., 4246 Fifth Ave.
Providence, R. I.
Waukesha, Wis.
Toronto, Ont., Canada.
Winnipeg, Manitoba.
London, England.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR.

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"M. E. M.," Pineville, Ky.—"Is the following sentence correct? 'As I feel that they can teach me, instead of I, them.'"

The portion of a sentence cited by our correspondent is faulty for the reason that no object is exprest or clearly understood for the preposition "of. Such obscure expressions should be reconstructed to read: " . . . as I feel they can teach me, instead of my being able to teach them."

"B. A."—"What is the true history of Poe's 'Journal of Julius Rodman'?"

Poe's "Journal of Julius Rodman" was published serially in *Burton's Magazine* from January to June, 1839, and had as a subtitle "Being an account of the first passage across the Rocky Mountains of North America ever achieved by civilized man." Poe did not complete the record, the story ending on the headwaters of the Missouri River. Woodberry, in his "Life of Poe," says: "He followed very closely the obvious authorities, such as Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Lewis and Clarke, Pike and Irving"; and adds "The work as a whole bears no relation to his genius, except in a single passage which contains a faint suggestion of the Valley of Many-colored Grass in 'Eleanora.'"

"R. F.," Hattiesburg, Miss.—A *paraphrase* is "a restatement of a thought, passage, or text in words different from the original statement"; a *parody* is "a literary composition closely imitating some grave work in form and phraseology, while treating a ludicrously dissimilar subject; a trivial or comical imitation." The lines you quote were probably written in imitation of Shakespeare's well-known

"All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players."

"INQUIRER," Fort Worth, Tex.—"Kindly explain the difference in the accepted use of the words *hire* and *rent*."

To *hire* is "to contract for the labor and service of, or for the temporary possession and use of, for a compensation"; to *rent* is "to secure the possession and use of, for a consideration; hire; also, to let out for rent."

"S. E. M.," Scottsboro, Ala.—"(1) Where does the climax occur in Shakespeare's 'Julius Caesar'? (2) Who is considered the greatest American poet of the present day? (3) What is the origin of the Wheel of Fortune?"

(1) There are several climaxes. In act iii., scene 1, the assassination of Cæsar is the climax of that scene; and the climax in act v., scene 5, is the death of Brutus. (2) A question of this kind can not be answered without qualification. Edmund Clarence Stedman, recently deceased, was a notable poet. Among the living there are Joaquin Miller, Edwin Markham, Bliss Carman, each deserving of this classification in his particular sphere. (3) The wheel of fortune probably owes its origin to the representation of the goddess Fortuna in mythology. The winged wheel was among her attributes, and she is represented in art as sometimes veiled or winged, standing or sitting on a wheel, and holding a globe in one hand and a cornucopia in the other.

"H. C.," Nephi Utah.—"Can men determine the presence of water or oil beneath the earth's surface by any principle or law on which a mechanical instrument can operate?"

There may be such a mechanical instrument in existence, and it is quite possible that it could effect the work referred to. In the eighteenth century there lived in France a certain M. Bleton who possest the power or faculty of discovering and indicating subterraneous springs and currents by sensation. Men who possess this faculty are termed bletonists. Possibly the men "H. C." refers to are of this class. If not, probably they use a divining-rod, a forked twig of wich-hazel, the point of which, when the rod is carried over the ground, is alleged to bend toward the earth as soon as the spring or deposit is reached. The divining-rod was in use as early as the days of Agricola.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Literary Digest Classified Columns

The Cost for Advertisements under this heading is 65 cents per line of six words — **Minimum, 4 lines**

BOAT AND MARINE SUPPLIES

Gas engines, launches and all kinds of marine supplies. We tell you free of charge who the best dealers are. MARINE ENGINEERING, Whitehall Bldg., New York.

LITERARY ASSISTANCE

LITERARY AID! We assist in preparing Addresses, Speeches, Lectures, Club papers, Booklets. MSS criticised, revised, placed. Literary Aid Bur, Metropolitan Bldg., N. Y.

SEEDS, STOCK AND PETS

JUMBO SQUAB BREEDERS are largest and fastest Breeders. Money makers everywhere. Every pair we sell guaranteed mated and banded. Send 4c. stamps for illustrated Book. Providence Squab Co., Prov., R. I.

PLANT YOUR GARDEN by the Adams Method. It pays. Get his Little Green Book. It explains. Write today, it's free. Henry Saxton Adams, Wellesley, Mass.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Exceptional Opportunity to make money if you will learn our business by mail. No capital; only small tuition fee required. Our valuable contract granted upon graduation enables representatives to make handsome yearly income.
M. O. LYCEUM Dept. A. Scranton, Pa.

BUILD A $5,000 BUSINESS in two years. We start you in the collection business. No capital needed; big field. We teach secrets of collecting money; refer business to you. Write today for free pointers and new plan.
AMERICAN COLLECTION SERVICE,
56 State Street, Detroit, Mich.

Brick-making plant with thirty acres pressed brick clay, kilns, sheds, tempering pits, etc., for rent. One mile from center of city. Alongside Railroad, Trolley. Quick fortune to right man with moderate capital. ALBERT BRANDT, Trenton, N.J.

WANTED—MAN
Must be willing to learn and capable of acting as our local representative. No canvassing or soliciting. Good income assured. Address NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE REALTY CO., Dept. 72C, Washington, D. C.

"Investors should take notice of the Guarantee Deposit Laws of the State of Oklahoma, effective February 16th, 1908. Ask the Osage Bank, Fairfax, Oklahoma, for information."

FORTUNES are being made in the celery lands of Florida. A request will bring you valuable information. HOWARD-PACKARD LAND COMPANY, Sanford, Florida.

PATENTS AND ATTORNEYS

PATENTS SECURED or fee returned. Send sketch for free report as to patentability. GUIDE BOOK and WHAT TO INVENT, with valuable List of Inventions Wanted, sent free. ONE MILLION DOLLARS offered for one invention; $16,000 for others. Patents secured by us advertised free in World's Progress; sample free. Evans Wilkens & Co., 849 "F," Washington.

PATENTS that PROTECT—Our three books for inventors mailed on receipt of six cents Stamps. R. S. & A. B. Lacey, Rooms 18 to 28 Pacific Bldg., Washington, D. C. Established 1869.

LET me sell your Patent. My book explaining how mailed free. Seventeen years' experience. Patent sales exclusively. Wm. E. Hoyt, Patent Sales Specialist, 290 J. J. Broadway, New York City.

HELP AND SITUATIONS WANTED

Ambitious men who want to better their lot and make big money will do well to let us hear from them at once. We are establishing general agencies and have an unusual proposition. No experience needed. Address, JUNIOR TYPEWRITER CO.,
92 Worth Street, New York.

AGENTS.—Portraits 35c, Frames 15c, sheet pictures 1c, stereoscopes 25c, views 1c. 30 days credit. Samples and Catalogue free. CONSOLIDATED PORTRAIT CO.
290-15 W. Adams St., Chicago.

LEARN TO WRITE ADVERTISEMENTS. You can positively earn $25 to $100 per week. Send for FREE prospectus. Page-Davis Co., Dept. 31, 90 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

BONDS, MORTGAGES, Etc.

We have for sale choice Farm Mortgages in amounts of $200 up. These net 6 per cent. Send for Booklet "A" containing full information relative to our Investments. List of on-hand loans will also be furnished,
E. J. LANDER & CO.,
Security Bank Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.
or Box "8" Grand Forks, N. D.

6% INVESTMENTS. Conservative. Sound. Mortgage loans on Maine farms. First class in every particular. Negotiated and for sale. Write for offerings. IRVING O. GAGE, Winthrop, Maine.

HOME UTILITIES

TILE YOUR BATH AND KITCHEN WALLS with Nococo Steel Tiling. Exactly imitates real tile; costs one-fifth. Artistic, indestructible, inexpensive. Germ, fire, water proof. Many patterns. Ask your dealer for booklet and estimate, or write Northrop, Coburn, Dodge Co., 35 F Cherry St., New York.

BUTCHER'S BOSTON POLISH is the best finish made for floors and interior woodwork. Not brittle; will not scratch or deface like shellac or varnish. Send for free booklet. For sale by dealers in Paints, Hardware and House Furnishings.
THE BUTCHER POLISH CO.
356 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

FOR PERSONAL USE

RELIABLE CIGARS
One dollar with your address sent to Henry Dehmel, box 675, Wheeling, W. Va. I will send you straight from a clean sanitary factory 50 genuine American Havana Cigars, handwork, made by Americans. Smoke 10, if unsatisfactory return balance and get your dollar back. Reference R. G. Dun.

Suppose we could furnish you a better smoking tobacco than you ever tried, for less money. Interest you, wouldn't it? Our booklet, free, will prove our claim. Dept. 11,
WILDA TOBACCO CO., Chatham, Va.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Pleurometer

Get strong and keep well. THE PLEUROMETER will help you to do it as it has hundreds of other *Digest* subscribers and hundreds in the YALE GYMNASIUM. Even reading the booklet will do you good. It's yours for the asking, and YALE POSTALS come with it.
C. H. Bird, Park Ave., New Haven, Conn.
PRICE, $2.00.

Vacuum Cap

OUR VACUUM CAP when used a few minutes each day draws the blood to the scalp, causing free and normal circulation, which stimulates the hair to a new healthy growth. Sent on trial under guarantee Write for free particulars. The Modern Vacuum Cap Co., 594 Barclay Block. Denver.

Post Cards

SOUVENIR POST CARDS.—From Photos, etc., we make you the "Plates," from which on a type printing press you can have the cards printed in one or more colors. Send for L. D. Samples. Gatchel & Manning, Designers and Engravers, Philadelphia.

The Literary Digest Realty Exchange

DO YOU WISH TO SELL **Property** OR DO YOU WISH TO BUY

If you have real estate or property of any kind that you have been unable to sell, let us handle it for you. We are constantly in receipt of inquiries from all parts of the country for property of all descriptions. *You* may have exactly what some of our customers are looking for. If you wish to sell—write us.

Farms,	***Timber Lands,***	***Summer Homes,***
Ranches,	***Mining Lands,***	***Building Lots,***
City Realty,	***Oil and Gas Lands,***	***Factories,***
Hotels,	***Orange Groves,***	***Stores, Etc.***

In the list above we have some very choice properties to offer to those wishing to buy. If you are in the market, our prices will be a great inducement. Let us know just what kind of property you are looking for and desired location. If we haven't it on our lists we can get it for you in short order and at a price you will be glad to pay. Our commissions are very reasonable. What kind of property do you want?

We will gladly supply detailed information to any one interested in buying or selling realty of any description. Blanks for buying or selling property may be had on application to this office. Send for a complimentary copy of our valuable book of listed property and terms.

FIDELITY REALTY SYNDICATE

440 EQUITABLE BUILDING, BALTIMORE, MD.

A PINEAPPLE PLANTATION

Will pay for itself in TWO years. I offer 12 acres in very best condition.

Price, $7,000.00 { $1,000 Cash down. / $3,000 June 1st, 1908. / $3,000 June 1st, 1909.

Will guarantee that the crop, to be harvested in May and June, will make the two first payments. Quick action is necessary to secure this bargain. Write to CHAS. S. SCHUYLER, Walton, Florida.

A BARGAIN

10,000 ACRES

VIRGIN LONG LEAF YELLOW PINE Estimated to cut 9,000 feet per acre. Level country, 5 miles from railroad. Write
LOTT & RHYMES,
Real Estate Agents, Crystal Springs, Miss.

AN ISLAND SUMMER HOME

Two acres area; Connecticut shore; bold, rocky sea front; landward side sheltered and facing numerous summer homes, yet completely isolated. Seven room cottage and outbuildings; pure water and shade; bathing beach. Requires very moderate investment. Address Box 125, Literary Digest.

FLORIDA ORANGE GROVES

Here is your chance to get a home in Florida cheap. I have 40 orange groves that must be sold either at retail or wholesale for cash. All in fine condition. No occupation more pleasant or profitable. Write for descriptive catalog and prices.
M. F. ROBINSON, Sanford, Fla.

Why not Use The Literary Digest to Advertise your Country Property?

¶ You know the power and influence of the paper.

¶ Your fellow subscribers are men of means, interested in offers of luxurious homes, extensive estates, and productive farms; and financially able to buy such property.

¶ Those who advertise Real Estate in our columns, are finding the key to its successful marketing.

¶ Of course, advertising calls for some expenditure. But, as a rule, the good things of this world are not free of charge, and since the establishment of a regular department for Realty advertising, the cost has been reduced to a minimum.

¶ Let us give you details of our advertising service, especially that which concerns the preparation of handsome illustrated announcements such as will do your property justice.

THE LITERARY DIGEST, New York City
REALTY EXCHANGE

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Williams' Shaving Stick

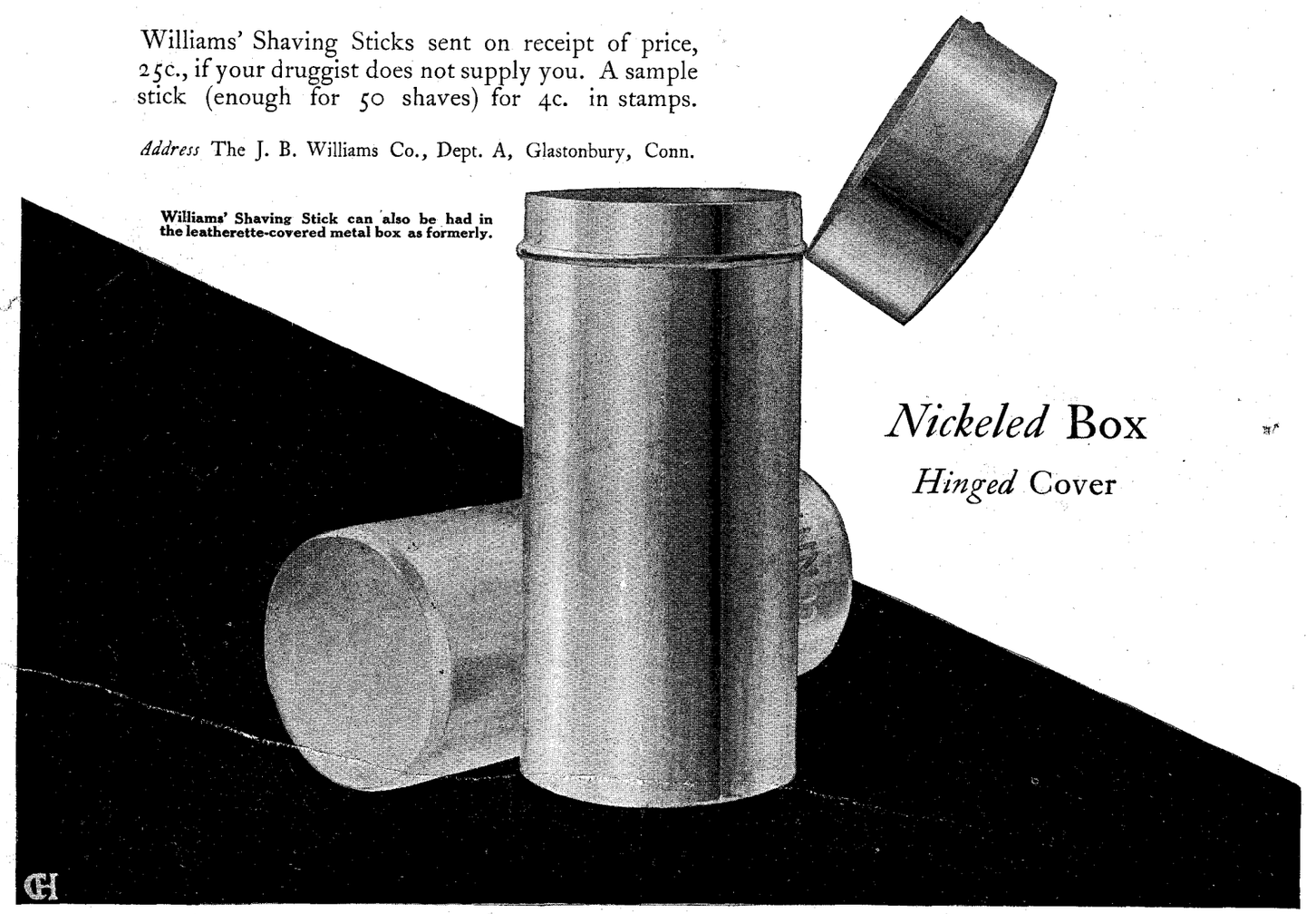
"The only kind that won't smart or dry on the face"

We have made a specialty of Shaving Soaps for nearly three-quarters of a century. With this long experience have been combined chemical exactness and the most scientific and sanitary methods. This insures a perfection to Williams' Shaving Soap found in no other.

Williams' Shaving Stick is in a class by itself. Its thick, creamlike, softening and soothing lather is simply incomparable.

Williams' Shaving Sticks sent on receipt of price, 25c., if your druggist does not supply you. A sample stick (enough for 50 shaves) for 4c. in stamps.

Address The J. B. Williams Co., Dept. A, Glastonbury, Conn.



Williams' Shaving Stick can also be had in the leatherette-covered metal box as formerly.

Nickeled Box
Hinged Cover

Ask your druggist for Williams' Jersey Cream Toilet Soap

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED